



FIRES SCORCH U.S. NORTHWEST — Firefighters in northern California working to control a backfire as blazes, mostly caused by lightning, forced thousands to flee their homes in California, Washington, Idaho and

Oregon. At least 34 buildings were destroyed and 58 persons hurt. One official said workers feared the wind-driven fires "might get into the giant sequoias, which are an irreplaceable resource" in California's Sierra Nevada.

Aquino Tells of Chaos, Breakdowns Delaying Counterattack by Loyalists

Reuters

MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino, reporting on the military mutiny last week in the Philippines, has described a scene of confusion in which communications failures cut her off from loyal generals and prevented her from ordering a counterattack.

The order for the counterattack was finally delivered in person by her speech writer, she said.

"I had gone to bed at midnight," Mrs. Aquino said in a television broadcast Wednesday night, her first public account of the mutiny. "I woke to the sound of gunfire" as the rebels attacked the presidential palace Aug. 28.

The president described how she tried to stay in control while the fifth and most serious revolt she has faced swelled as soldiers defected and her commanders could not attack for lack of men.

When enough soldiers were found, the attack was stalled because their vehicles broke down, she said.

The revolt began at 1:45 A.M. when columns of rebel soldiers tried to storm the Malacanang Palace from two streets. Mrs. Aquino said.

Her son Benigno S. Aquino 3d, 25, ordered withheld from her news that he was among those wounded in the attack, she said.

The attackers had retreated by then, but as Mrs. Aquino described in the news from that point only got worse.

Rebels had scaled the walls of Camp Aguinaldo, the main army camp, before occupying it. Others seized the air force base and almost captured Major General Antonio Sotelo, the air force chief.

Rebel soldiers had also taken over the civil government in central Cebu, the country's second-largest city. They seized the airport in Legazpi and nearly all of the main regional army camp in Pampanga.

Two Manila television stations had also fallen into rebel hands and a third, the state-owned Channel Four, was under attack.

PLO Welcomes Amal Plan to End Lebanon Fighting

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Palestine Liberation Organization has called a plan for ending the violence around refugee districts in Lebanon a positive solution.

The plan offers the first hope for thousands of inhabitants to resume a normal life after three years of fighting.

A spokesman at PLO headquarters in Tunis said Tuesday night that proposals put forward by Nabil Berri, the Lebanese minister of justice, who heads Amal, the Moslem Shi'ite movement, provided a positive solution. The spokesman was quoted by the PLO news agency, WAFA, as saying the Palestinians were ready to enter into immediate negotiations.

Mr. Berri, in a speech Sunday, suggested that all combatants withdraw from the area east of Sidon.

To replace the combatants, liaison committees would be formed of Amal, PLO and Lebanese security officials. Once the military measures had been carried out, the siege around the districts would be lifted.

Each flight will be accompanied by a one-digit performance code indicating the percentage of time the flight arrived on schedule. A code of 7, for example, would indicate that the flight had arrived within 15 minutes of its scheduled

Airlines in U.S. Ordered To Tell Public of Delays

Ruling Also Requires Monthly Data On Lost, Late or Damaged Baggage

By Irvin Molotsky

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Air travelers in the United States will be able to learn if their planned flight is likely to arrive on time, under a new ruling by Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole.

The ruling, announced Wednesday, will require by early next year that the information on flight delays be available at travel agencies or airline ticket offices. It was made amid rising consumer complaints and efforts in Congress to pass laws seeking to improve airline service and safety.

The ruling also requires that comparative statistics be provided on how often airlines lose, delay or damage baggage.

While the rule requires that travel agents and airline ticket clerks have the delayed flight information available, they are not required to provide it to customers except upon request.

Representative Guy V. Molinari, a Republican of New York, said Mrs. Dole's action was too late. "Congress is in a rather ugly mood," he added, predicting swift passage of a package of airline bills in the House of Representatives. They would establish fines for airlines that have poor performance records and would require that the airlines and the government establish toll-free telephone numbers for the public to register complaints.

The ruling applies to the nation's 14 largest airlines, which account for 63 percent of all flights and 90 percent of all domestic airline revenue. Mrs. Dole said its impact would be felt virtually by all passengers because airlines not covered by the ruling generally have connecting flights with those that are covered.

Starting Oct. 15 airlines will be required to begin submitting on-time performance records of their flights to the operations of computerized ticket reservation systems, the main source of information to travel agents. In addition, the performance records will be required to be entered in airline computer systems so travelers dealing directly with the airlines could ask about them.

Each flight will be accompanied by a one-digit performance code indicating the percentage of time the flight arrived on schedule. A code of 7, for example, would indicate that the flight had arrived within 15 minutes of its scheduled

arrival time from 70 percent to 79.9 percent of the time.

All data should be in the computer systems shortly after Christmas, she said. The performance ratings are to be updated every month.

If a carrier's record shows that a flight arrives on schedule 15 percent or 20 percent of the time, travelers will "vote with their ticket," the assistant transportation secretary, Matthew V. Scocozza, said Thursday on a television interview program. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"And the airlines are going to improve their on-time performance," Mr. Scocozza said, "by improving their scheduling, by more accurately reflecting when they intend to arrive as opposed to just scheduling their times at the most popular times of the day, even when they don't have an expectation of arriving on time."

The figures on baggage problems, the second leading cause of consumer complaints after on-time performance, will not be entered in

Travelers will be able 'to vote with their ticket' and the airlines are going to improve their on-time performance.'

— Matthew V. Scocozza, transportation official

WORLD BRIEFS

Gang Steals \$4.2 Million in Toulouse

TOULOUSE, France (AP) — A gang of robbers held up a Brinks armored car at the Toulouse airport, wounded three employees and got away with an estimated 25 million francs (\$4.2 million) in cash, the authorities said Thursday.

The money, which came from several banks in Andorra, was being transferred to Paris aboard an Air Inter domestic flight Wednesday night when the gang of seven or eight robbers struck. The theft was the biggest in France since Dec. 2, 1985, when gangsters stole a record 73 million francs (\$12.2 million dollars) from Brinks headquarters near Paris.

The police said the gang had entered a hangar at the airport as the armored car personnel were unloading sacks of money for transfer to the plane. Then they put on hoods and opened fire on two Brinks guards, wounding them both. The robbers also clubbed the driver unconscious.

Honduras Admits Contras Are There

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (WP) — The Honduran foreign minister acknowledged Thursday the presence of anti-Sandinist rebels in Honduras and said his government would comply with a section of the Central American peace accord that would forbid Nicaraguan insurgent operations in Honduras.

Speaking at a news conference, Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras contradicted statements he made two weeks ago in San Salvador when he firmly denied any presence in Honduras of the rebels, known as contras. He said Thursday that it "was a reality of life" that the contras used Honduran territory.

Part of the Guatemala peace accord, signed by five Central American presidents on Aug. 7, forbids regional governments from allowing their territory to be used to undermine neighboring countries.

South Africa May Free Mandela Aide

JOHANNESBURG (NYT) — Recent actions and statements by South African officials indicate that they may be close to releasing Gov. Mbeki, a leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Mr. Mbeki, 77, is a close colleague of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the black nationalist group. Mr. Mbeki was arrested in 1963 and imprisoned with Mr. Mandela the next year for his role in a plot to overthrow the government.

Mr. Mbeki's lawyer, who visited him at the Robben Island prison Aug. 21, said Tuesday that she had been told by officials that they were looking into his release but were "still processing it." Three weeks ago, President Pieter W. Botha said he had instructed the justice minister to "investigate" the possibility of Mr. Mbeki's release.

Wright Says U.S. Obstructs Latin Pact

WASHINGTON (LAT) — Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the House, has charged that the administration of President Ronald Reagan is "dragging its feet" on the Central American peace effort and may be working to block the accord signed by five Central American presidents last month in Guatemala.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Reagan, who had negotiated a proposal similar to the Central Americans, had agreed to press for a diplomatic solution to the region's wars. Mr. Wright, a Democrat, said in a telephone interview Wednesday that he had seen "signs of good faith" from Nicaragua's leftist government and its U.S.-backed opponents but not from the Reagan administration.

"It all adds up to a conclusion which I am reluctant to make — that the administration is trying to keep this from happening," he said. "That's an appalling thing, and would be a violation of the agreement that I have with the president." He said he believed the administration had encouraged Honduras to raise objections to parts of the peace agreement.

For the Record

Greek and U.S. officials will begin preliminary talks in Athens on Friday on whether a new agreement can be signed to keep U.S. military bases in Greece.

A Warsaw streetcar derailed and rammed another streetcar, killing at least seven persons and injuring about 80 on Thursday in the center of the capital. PAP, the Polish Press Agency, reported.

The U.S. Department of Energy said Thursday that 43 bids were received by Wednesday's deadline in the competition over the site for a proposed superconducting supercollider, a \$6 billion atom smasher to be used by scientists.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Gotthard Rail Route Partly Reopened

BERN (AP) — Train service partly resumed Thursday over the Sust Gotthard route, Switzerland's main north-south travel link, 10 days after heavy rains washed out several track sections.

Swiss Federal Railways said an 18-mile (30-kilometer) segment between the Uri canton towns of Göschenen and Flüelen was expected to stay closed for repairs until Sept. 12. Passengers are being shuttled by postal buses, adding one hour to the trip.

The railroad also said it was ending special free service for international passengers on the alternative route over the San Bernardino Pass between Bellinzona and Chur. Sleeper trains to and from Italy will continue to use the Simplon-Lötschberg route west of the Saint Gotthard Pass until at least Sept. 12.

American Airlines to Juggle Fares

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP) — American Airlines will match fare cuts recently adopted by Eastern and Texas Air in a pricing compromise that raises some fares, lowers others and provides for even more changes next month.

American says it will match Texas Air's fare cuts on routes east of the Mississippi and immediately increase fares and purchase restrictions in all non-Texas Air markets.

In markets where American does not compete with Eastern and Continental, including its Dallas-Fort Worth and Chicago hubs, American said that effective Sept. 15, it would increase its MaxSaver fare by \$10 each way, would increase the advance-purchase requirement to 14 days from seven, and would replace the 50-percent cancellation penalty with a non-refundable clause. American had previously proposed raising all MaxSavers by \$10 and increasing the advance-purchase restriction to 30 days.

Problems with a new computer in Nashua, New Hampshire, that regulates air traffic over the northeastern United States have been corrected and another breakdown is unlikely, Federal Aviation Administration officials said Thursday. The computer failed Aug. 28, one day after it was installed.

British air traffic engineers have begun a slowdown strike, a union official said Thursday. However, it had no effect on travel out of Heathrow, Gatwick and other airports. The engineers maintain radio beacons, navigation aids and air control equipment.

Greek customs officials have begun a three-day strike but the police said Thursday that it would not affect tourists. The customs workers want a separate administration from other services.

France Is to Move Chad-Based Troops North

The sources said a French air base at Abeche, in eastern Chad and north of the French base in the capital, N'Djamena, would be reopened "in the coming days."

France has 1,200 troops in Chad along with combat aircraft.

Meanwhile, the Chadian Embassy in Paris said Libyan aircraft bombed three towns in northern Chad on Wednesday. It was not known if there were any casualties.

An embassy spokesman said the air base town of Oadi Doum and Ounianga Kebir and Bardai were bombed, breaking a cease-fire announced by Tripoli on Monday to mark the anniversary of the 1969 revolution that brought Colonel Moamer Gadhafi to power.

The Libyan news agency JANA denied this, however, in a report monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., the agency said Libyan forces were sticking to their decision to suspend raids inside Chadian territory.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

Daniel JOACHIN HOWARD

Born May 19, 1911, died Aug. 2, 1987. His funeral service was held at the American Church in Geneva, rue Docteur Alfred-Vincent, on Sunday September 13th.

In lieu of flowers, contributions can be made to "Le Armis du Tibet" in support of the Tibetans through The Union Bank of Switzerland.

Harry Baehr, Editorial Writer, Dies

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Harry W. Baehr, 79, a former chief editorial writer for the New York Herald Tribune and later for the International Herald Tribune, died Tuesday at his apartment in New York. He had been hospitalized earlier this summer for a heart ailment.

Although he retired as an editorial writer in 1979, Mr. Baehr retained his ties to journalism as a consultant to Whitney Communications Corp. and as newsletter editor.

The history was published in 1936. He joined the staff the following year as a feature writer and assistant editor in the Sunday department. In 1940 he became an editorial writer and in 1956 chief editorial writer.

Richard Kluger, in his recent book "The Paper," a history of the New York Herald Tribune, said Mr. Baehr "showed a rare gift for taking other men's opinions and turning them into judicious, per-

suasive little essays of grace and conviction."

Mr. Baehr "had exceptional judgment and a temperament that did not clamor for attention," Mr. Kluger added.

When the New York Herald Tribune ceased publication in 1966, Mr. Baehr joined the World Journal Tribune in New York. After it also folded, nine months later, he began writing editorials for the International Herald Tribune, sending them by telex three times a week from his home in Brooklyn Heights.

A 7th East German Defects

The Associated Press

MUNICH — An East German climber over a border wall and swam across a river, the police said Thursday, raising to seven the number of escapes to West Germany this week. The 33-year-old man made his way across the frontier on Wednesday night near Hof, in northeastern Bavaria.

Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doo no."

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One of a series of messages from leading companies of the world appearing during the IHT's anniversary year.

as Admits Contras Are

UPI, Moscow (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said yesterday that the Soviet government had been "misled" by the United States in its negotiations with the Contras.

Mr. Gromyko told a news conference in Moscow that the Soviet government had been "misled" by the United States in its negotiations with the Contras.

Africa May Free Mandela

BURG (NY) — Recent developments indicate that the release of Nelson Mandela, the leader of the anti-apartheid African National Congress, may be imminent.

Mr. Mandela, the 68-year-old anti-apartheid leader, was released from prison yesterday after 27 years.

U.S. Obstructs Latin American

DETROIT — Rep. John W. Larson of Connecticut, a member of the House International Relations Committee, said yesterday that President Ronald Reagan is "clearly" the Central American crisis and may be seeking a diplomatic solution.

Mr. Larson signed a resolution yesterday calling on Mr. Reagan to "work

for a diplomatic solution to the Central American crisis.

Mr. Larson said in a statement:

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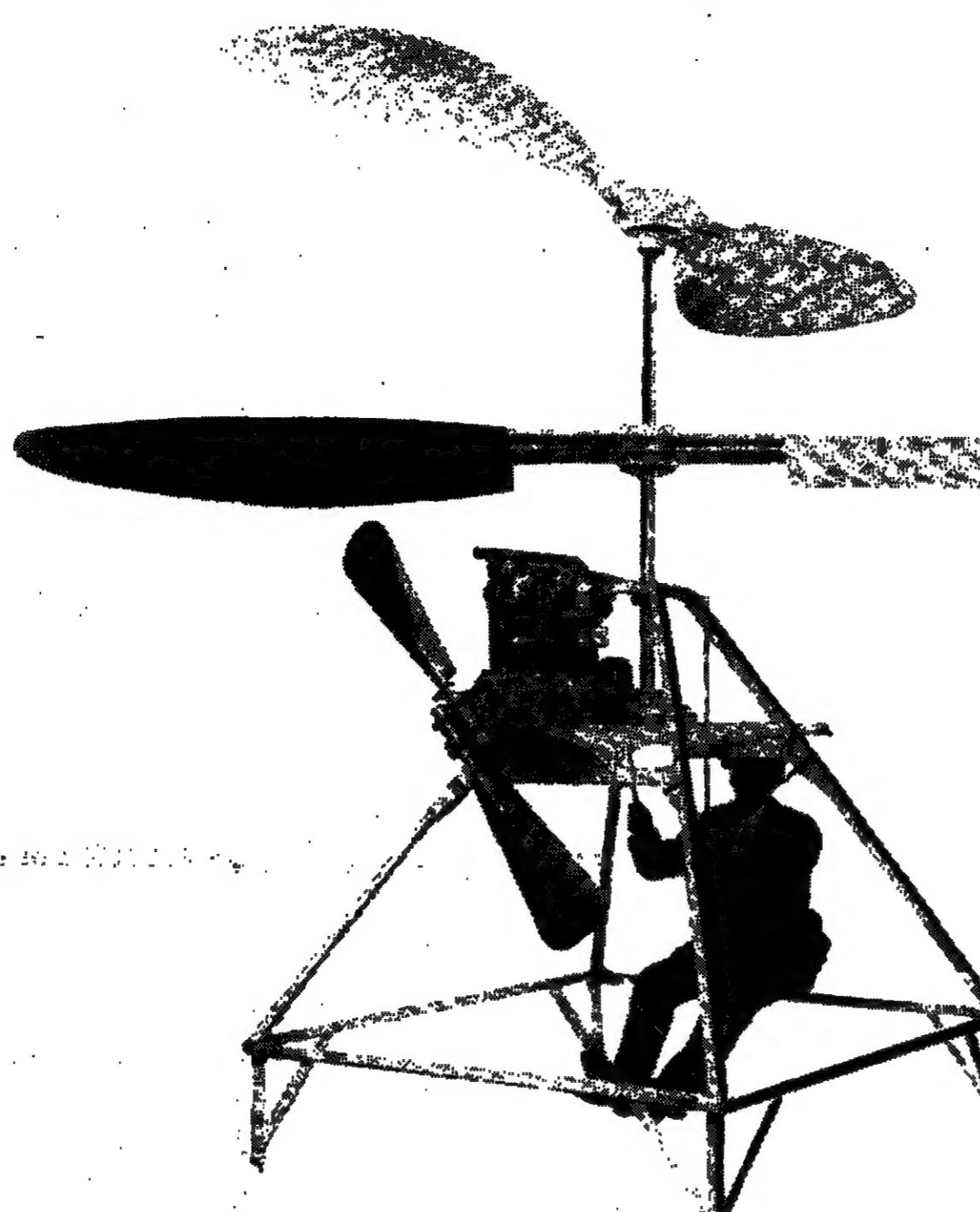
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If Louis Vuitton's helicopter had flown, we would never have taken off.

Louis Vuitton and his grandsons were of the same stock as James Gordon Bennett Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune: born adventurers and explorers of deep-seated ideas. Thus, in 1908, was created the helicopter that luckily never got to fly. If it had, Louis Vuitton Malletier might never have taken off and attained its present stature in the markets of the world. The union of Louis Vuitton and Moët Hennessy within the LV. MH Holding Company, with such prestigious brands as Veuve Clicquot, Moët et Chandon, Hennessy, Dior and Givenchy perfumes, and Louis Vuitton, makes this emerging entity the first worldwide group in the luxury industry. At over one hundred years of age, Louis Vuitton is in excellent health.

L
LOUIS VUITTON

Creative Business

foreign Service

Train for New Job

RUST:
8 Years Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

is not much in demand in a labor market not in a state of obscure cultures.

"Many of our people worked in fiscal matters, communications, or security. Skills that in theory are not transferable," he said. "Those people who have specific functions unique to public service reporting tend to feel that they don't any longer be on the scene who does what the State Department does."

He added: "It's hard to realize that you're in two or three years of producing those political documents after years of doing it. It's a shock to the system because it's a pretty severe letdown."

In a dispatch, the Soviet news agency Tass asked rhetorically, "How did it happen that, while thoroughly thinking out a plan of this flight, Mathias Rust did not decide what he would do once it was over?" It seems that Rust's "peace mission" had been invented just for the sake of rhetoric.

Earlier in the day the prosecutor and judge offered additional proof of Mr. Rust's violation of border laws — a charge he had acknowledged — by holding up his passport and pointing out that he had no Soviet visa.

Mr. Rust has also pleaded guilty to the most serious charge, violation of international flight rules, but has denied that his act constituted "malicious hooliganism" under Soviet law.

Several witnesses who saw Mr. Rust circle Red Square before landing on a nearby bridge said that the crowd had been fearful.

"Clearly it created a great threat to people's safety," said a policeman, Anatoly Buts.

The three-member panel, including Judge Tikhomirov and two lay assessors who are also trying the case, also were presented with written testimony from a West German tourist quoting Mr. Rust as having said that he had made his flight "for fun." Mr. Rust denied this.

The process has been complicated by the number of legal appointments in the legal administration, which has had fewer top jobs open to it.

The State Department temporarily renamed a number of its Mr. Peck said, "with 17 percent of the senior jobs being degraded, which makes it like 'the blind at top'." As a result, a number of senior jobs was reduced to 827 from 700.

MANILA: Communist Insurgents Kill 27 in 2 Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

rebel, Reuters reported from Manila.

The coup attempt exposed deep rifts in the military, with hundreds of soldiers around the country expressing support for the mutineers' grievances and wearing arm patches bearing the Philippine flag upside down as a symbol of solidarity with the revolt. Cadets at the Philippine Military Academy have also voiced sympathy for the rebel soldiers.

The New People's Army said in a statement dated Aug. 29 and released earlier this week, "Intensification of the revolutionary war and other people's struggles is the correct response to the worsening crisis among the reactionaries."

The statement said: "Let us take full advantage of contradictions within the reactionary ranks."

The New People's Army also said that much of the isolated far north of the country remained effectively in the hands of the army.

CHILE: Pinochet Opposition Unites

(Continued from Page 1)

errors of the opposition and capitalized on Chile's improved economy to gain political ground.

A major turning point in his favor was a failed assassination attempt last September by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, the military arm of the outlawed Communist Party. The attack won a measure of public sympathy for General Pinochet.

Now, the opposition has turned away from the radical left in pressuring its campaign against the general. In August, the Christian Democrats, the major opposition group, chose a leadership that excluded leftists in favor of center-right opponents for a committee of prominent Chileans calling for free elections.

The unification of the opposition has been a major demand of international political movements, like the Social Democrats in Europe and the Christian Democratic International, who are expected to support the campaign.

Opposition officials said the talks between the parties in Santiago had focused on financing for publicity and public rallies and the training of staff members. It was the first time the opposition parties had analyzed professional political methods, and they concluded that financial resources were lacking.

The Pinochet government does not have a national political party, but General Pinochet has assembled a national electoral apparatus based on appointed provincial governors and mayors, coordinated by military officers on General Pinochet's presidential staff and in the Ministry of Interior.

The opposition parties have no legal right to free time on the national television channels, while the government frequently uses television to present its campaign.

KOREA: Shipyard Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

The opposition plans to hold its first public rally Friday at Concepcion, an industrial city in southern Chile. The campaign will be started nationally next week when the government will be celebrating 14 years in power.

Coordination for the opposition's campaign is to be provided by Mr. Lagos of the Socialist Party, who is an economist; Andres Zaldívar, a former Christian Democratic senator, and Sergio Molina, a former minister of finance, who heads a committee of prominent Chileans calling for free elections.

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GULF: Iran Blamed for 2 Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Iran to agree to a cease-fire in the Gulf war and gave its support to a peace mission to Tehran by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The administration had given Iran until Friday to obey the cease-fire ordered by the Security Council on July 20. But Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, said drafting of sanctions against Iran by the council would be delayed until after Mr. Pérez de Cuellar visits Tehran next Thursday.

There had been a lull in the shipping attacks since mid-July, pending negotiations over a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in the war, which started seven years ago. But Iran asserted that Iran was taking advantage of the lull to boost its oil exports, thus gaining badly needed foreign exchange for its war effort.

The United States has claimed to be pressuring Iran to stop its attacks, but Baghdad has not.

The 12-nation European Community, which gets 26 percent of its oil supplies from the Gulf, issued a joint statement Thursday deplored the stepped-up hostilities, condemning attacks on merchant ships and calling for a cease-fire.

Norway, whose shipowners have a stake in nearly 20 percent of the ships passing through the Strait of Hormuz, condemned Iraq's renewed attacks and called for a cease-fire.

Britain has also protested to Iraq over the resumption of attacks.

In the Arab world, which has rallied against Iran, particularly since a riot by Iranian Shiite Moslems during the annual pilgrimage, or hajj, in Mecca on July 31, diplomatic moves were under way that could indicate a more united front in support of Iraq.

King Hussein of Jordan, Iraq's strongest backer in the war, flew to Cairo to meet with President Hosni Mubarak. Following the meeting, the Egyptian information minister, Saif al-Sharif, emphasized that they concentrated on the Gulf crisis, saying "the two leaders discussed the Iran-Iraq war and the effect of the war in the region."

The labor problems, if overcome successfully, can propel our economic development," Mr. Chun said Thursday when he met with foreign delegates to the 11th Conference of Asian and Pacific Labor Ministers under way in Seoul.

Political leaders in Manila said they suspected that the officers who led the coup attempt were trying to take advantage of the unrest caused by the strike and a general perception that the government was on the defensive.

There were increased signs Thursday that the leader of the coup attempt, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, was still in Manila, possibly preparing an urban terror campaign as part of his effort to destabilize the Aquino government and force a change in the military leadership.

(AP, Reuters)

In eastern South Korea, police officials said they were questioning 105 striking coal miners arrested Tuesday and Wednesday for staging a violent lookout at Jungam.

Despite growing public concern about the burgeoning labor unrest, President Chun said South Korea would be able to overcome the situation eventually.

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The strikes began in early July after Mr. Chun began to weeks of violent protests and agreed to democratic reforms, including greater labor freedom. Under past authoritarian governments, wages were strictly controlled, and labor activity was virtually outlawed.

Official figures by the Labor Ministry showed strikes were under way Thursday at 797 work sites, 65 percent of them identified as bus and taxi companies. New protests erupted at 112 work places, but disputes ended at 56 companies on Thursday, the ministry said.

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(AP, Reuters)

Lloyd's Raises War Rates

By 50% for Gulf Shipping

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lloyd's of London underwriters have agreed to a 50-percent increase in the cost of war risk insurance premiums for the hulls of all vessels entering the Gulf.

Chris Rome, chairman of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association, said Wednesday that vessel hull rates were being increased immediately for ships bound for the Gulf.

Mr. Rome said the increase was made necessary by the growing tension in the Gulf since the weekend, when Iraq and Iran resumed attacks on commercial ships and oil installations after a six-week lull. The increase did not apply to the Gulf of Oman but did apply to the Strait of Hormuz, the entrance to the Gulf, he said.

The new premiums mean, for example, that ships calling at Larak Island in the Strait of Hormuz will see their war risk premiums raised to 0.375 percent of the value of the vessel from 0.25 percent.

A total of 353 ships have been reported attacked or damaged in the Gulf as a result of the Iraq-Iran war since May 1980, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence Unit said Thursday.

Eighty-five ships have been attacked or damaged this year alone, said Roger Lowes, casualty reporting officer for Lloyd's.

Mr. Lowes said the tally of 353 ships included the attack Wednesday night on the 182,000-ton Japanese tanker Nisshin Maru, which was hit on the starboard side by three rocket shells off Dubai.

In addition to the 353 ships known to have been attacked or damaged in Gulf, 93 ships are trapped in Gulf ports, he said.

SAUDI: Riyadh Hints at Disapproval of Iraqi Air Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

in Baghdad than has the United States.

In the Arab world, which has rallied against Iran, particularly since a riot by Iranian Shiite Moslems during the annual pilgrimage, or hajj, in Mecca on July 31, diplomatic moves were under way that could indicate a more united front in support of Iraq.

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(AP, Reuters)

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Staying Away Won't Help

By staying away from the current United Nations conference on disarmament and development, the United States escapes some simplistic oratory, silly Soviet propaganda and requests to commit funds it cannot commit. It also throws away a chance to learn and to lead on critical issues, and moves further down the regressive path of thwarting rather than encouraging international cooperation.

The State Department's explanation for boycotting the conference, now under way in New York, is: "We believe disarmament and development are not issues that should be considered interrelated." That is not far-fetched. People gathered to talk over these two topics are unlikely to switch easily from spending for guns to spending for butter.

Yet the conference grows out of broader thinking. It is the brainchild not of some radical kook but of President François Mitterrand of France. The world's resources are limited and arms eat up a towering proportion, nearly \$1 trillion a year. The arms industry is the leading money-monger in many industrialized countries. Little wonder that human imagination sees new ways to beat swords into plowshares.

The Soviet Union, with its new public relations still, came to the conference bringing with ideas on how development might progress if less were squandered on arms. Yet it is the world's foremost arms merchant, having overtaken the United States. It

spends a greater portion of its resources on arms than any other major power. Its spending on development aid is similarly small.

Developing countries are coming to see that their future depends on finding their own economic answers. The West has much to gain by encouraging this pragmatism, and by helping governments see their security more in the health, education and opportunities open to their people than in the size of their armies. All of America's allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization are at the conference valiantly making these points. The United States sits out the opportunity.

This boycott is part of a larger trend, which has found the United States in the Reagan years resisting international cooperation — in the Law of the Sea treaty, World Court jurisdiction in the Nicaragua conflict, and in withholding funds for family planning. Washington sent such a low-level delegate to a recent UN conference on trade and development that he apidly described himself as a "traveling insult."

The insult is to the American people. Encouraging worldwide community and cooperation is very much in the American interest. That does not require saintly acceptance of bombast at international conferences. The United States would have had a strong case against some of the gibb oratory at this one. Would that it were there to make it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Picking the Next Congress

The political spotlight shining on the 1988 presidential campaign, which is well under way, leaves in the darkness the other 468 federal elections that will be held next year: the contests for Congress. They should not be ignored. The candidates for president promise a wide range of policies, from Jack Kemp's gold standard to the Reverend Jesse Jackson's moratorium on farm foreclosures. But most of those policies would have to be passed by Congress. Voters knew when they re-elected Ronald Reagan in 1984 that he would try to cut domestic spending and increase defense. But they knew that same day, when they re-elected their mostly Democratic congressmen, that Congress would limit domestic cuts and defense increases.

Insiders now think the next Congress will be much like the current one. House strategists for both parties are targeting only a few opposition seats, and not many incumbents seem to be retiring. In 1984 and 1986 the overwhelming majority of House incumbents were re-elected. So there is not likely to be much change in the House.

There is more possibility of movement in the Senate, and even an outside chance that the Republicans might regain control, if only because there are fewer contests. Individual strengths and weaknesses, odd-duck local

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Consider the Supercosts

While the American states compete loudly and vigorously to be the site of the superconducting supercollider, there is one thing that you should know. The Congress has not yet authorized the money to build it. The project's supporters, which include the Reagan administration, think it will be helpful to have the legislation moving along while a large number of congressmen are anxiously trying to grab the project for their states. But there is more at stake here than its location.

The key issue is financing. The supercollider would be the largest scientific research instrument ever built, and probably the most expensive. It would be a circular tunnel 52 miles (84 kilometers) in circumference (the Beltsway around Washington, for comparison, is 64 miles) containing beams of protons steered by immensely powerful magnets. Because the magnets are to be made of superconductors, they would have to be refrigerated to very low temperatures. The idea is to achieve collisions among the protons at energy levels far higher than those achieved in any laboratory before. In the debris, physicists will learn much about the basic structure of matter and of the universe. It is a brilliant concept and holds much promise.

It will cost \$4.4 billion in today's dollars, plus the inflation of the six years or so required to build it. Running it will cost several hundred million dollars a year.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



Belatedly, Reagan Moves Toward the Mainstream

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Finally President Reagan has pointed the way to every president's goal of a bipartisan foreign policy. It is not that his own policy has achieved that sublime status, but he will leave the country a policy that is considerably less off-center and divisive than the one he ran against in 1980 and the one he himself then installed.

This result has come gradually, but its progress has been greatly accelerated by three events:

The first was Mr. Reagan's decision to take the speaker of the House, Jim Wright, a Democrat, as a partner in Central America. The choice did not give the president a fully wrought bipartisan stand, let alone one assured of success, but it did put him in tentatively bipartisan company on the single most contentious issue of the postwar period: whether to intervene in a foreign country to block a communist opportunity or to advance an American one. He decided to give some extra space to a new diplomatic approach.

Last month, Mr. Reagan moved on to consolidate bipartisanship in arms control, the arena of high policy in which the strategic relationship with the Soviet Union is most vividly acted out. He adjusted the American position on verification in a proposed treaty limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons. His earlier position had been based on the ideologically congenial premise of total distrust of the Soviets. The new one is designed to ensure the kind of verification consistent with achieving an agreement that is otherwise in the American interest.

But perhaps the most important thing is that just as Mr. Carter had enough time in office to

reveal the pluses and minuses of a policy oriented toward the left, so Ronald Reagan has had even more time to test and display a policy oriented toward the right. The turn toward the middle arises from experience that is extensive, varied and recent enough to make it politically valid.

Those who seek additional evidence of the turn need only observe how some of the president's most loyal followers are writhing in agony to see him moving to rejoin the mainstream, whose earlier abandonment by him had been the cause of their rejoicing. Probably it is foolish to underestimate their bitterness. But, to confess, it is kind of fun to see the long faces.

It is always good news to find a bit of reality breaking through — especially now in the presidential campaign. The early phases of the nominating process are often said to be captive to the more extreme folks of both parties. True or not, Democrats are tending to bunch toward the center, and where Jack Kemp and a few others are cultivating the part of the Republican spectrum that supported Mr. Reagan in his prime, the heavier Republican hitters are in a place that many Democrats could live with.

I do not mean to suggest that passion, venom, individual nuance or, least of all, the capacity for grievous error have gone out of the making of foreign policy. There is political company in the center, but whether there is wisdom and sureness is another matter. Company, however, is worth a lot in this business.

The Washington Post.

An Economic Harpoon Can Stop Japanese Whaling

By William K. Reilly

WASHINGTON — In mid-October, the largest remaining fleet of commercial whaling ships operating in the world is scheduled to set out from its home port in Japan, for the waters of Antarctica. Its goal is to kill 875 whales, ostensibly in the name of scientific research.

This voyage not only would defy the International Whaling Commission, which recently judged such "research" unnecessary and irrelevant to efforts to assess whale stocks, but would flout a good-faith accord with the United States to halt whaling in 1987.

For these reasons, the World Wildlife Fund has asked President Reagan to impose punitive economic sanctions on Japan or any other signatory to comply with its rulings, the threat of sanctions is the main source of leverage to conserve global whale stocks.

In a compromise negotiated in 1984 by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, who died in July, the United States agreed to withhold these sanctions if Japan agreed to end whaling this year. Several environmental groups sued to invalidate the agreement but the Supreme Court upheld the arrangement.

Japan now seems determined to repudiate Mr. Baldrige's good faith agreement under the guise of "research." Last April, shortly after Japan's whaling fleet returned to port with the remains of several thousand whales, Tokyo announced it would provide \$2.3 million to subsidize the killing of 825 minke whales and 50 sperm whales this coming season for "scientific" purposes.

In view of the very large number of whales involved, equaling 45 percent of Japan's minke catch last year, as well as the dubious scientific merits of killing any of them, Japan's pro-

posal can only be viewed as a dishonest ploy to keep its commercial whaling industry active through what remains of the moratorium.

What scientists most need to know about whales, their status in the wild, is best learned by the study of living whales. With this in mind, the commission, with strong American support, voted by a wide margin in June to reject Japan's "scientific" whaling plan, as well as plans submitted by Iceland and South Korea.

Meanwhile, the commission will conduct a comprehensive assessment of whale stocks using nonlethal techniques, after which it hopes to deliver an informed judgment about the future of commercial whaling.

The other major force in whaling in the Soviet Union, has announced it will not send its fleet out next year, to Iceland and Norway, which kill many fewer whales, are close to ending their whaling. Japan remains the major holdout, presumably because whale meat is a small luxury item on Japanese menus. Yet whaling is a small industry in Japan, employing fewer than 1,000 workers. The factory ships

are decrepit. Japan could easily absorb the cost of assisting workers displaced by a halt in commercial operations.

Japanese politicians and officials claim they do not fear sanctions, in part because Japan's fish catch in U.S. waters is dramatically lower now than it was at the time of the Baldridge negotiations. Still, that catch is worth tens of millions of dollars. Moreover, Japan's exports of fish products to America, valued at \$585 million in 1986, are also vulnerable to sanctions. Japan's economy therefore has much more to lose from sanctions than from idling its whaling fleet.

Economic sanctions are a drastic measure. The threat of them is certain to provoke more cries of "Japan-bashing." But the fabric of law governing international conservation is fragile at best. In the interest of reinforcing it, Mr. Reagan should insist that Japan make good on its promise to Mr. Baldrige by honoring the moratorium — humanity's best hope to save the whales.

The writer is president of World Wildlife Fund and the Conservation Foundation. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Day in the Life of Japan's Stalwart, the 'Salaryman'

By John Burgess

This is the first of two articles.

Japanese think salaryman, someone like him comes instantly to mind.

We join Salaryman as he rises from bed in the cramped master bedroom of his house, a thin-walled, heavily mortgaged affair deep in Tokyo's teeming suburban expanses.

Salaryman's wife of 12 years has already been up more than an hour and gotten the two children off to school. Our man was too late getting home the previous night to see them.

On Sunday, he is planning to take his wife and children to an amusement park a half-hour's drive away — it has been a while since the family had a decent outing together.

The good salaryman devotes himself and soul to the company. If the company thrives, so will he. He loves his family, but in a pinch he can be counted on to put the office first.

In few countries do such stereotypes hit so close to the truth. The Japanese joke endlessly about the salaryman, but not much is happening to replace him as an important bearer of the national standard. Some analysts predict that the new generation of young people, more devoted, is said, to family and self-expression, will undermine the salaryman lifestyle. But for now, a good job at a good company is what the average young man aspires to and the salaryman lifestyle generally goes with that.

What follows is a day in the life of a prototypical salaryman, a portrait based on interviews, observations and reading. Salaryman represents no specific person and his company is no specific company. But when the

train arrives, he is squeezed into the morning, leaving the afternoon for the office.

Salaryman is 10 years younger than his manager and part of his *butsu*, or faction. The manager has done well, rising quickly. He has carried Salaryman with him much of the way since Salaryman first worked for him in a provincial branch of the company. Salaryman defers to his manager in the elevator, seeks advice on personal problems, and even volunteered for some heavy lifting one weekend when the manager was moving house. It meant canceling the baseball game with his son, but what could he do?

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Wilson on Tariffs

NORTH — Governor Woodrow Wilson has delivered a lecture on the tariff to an audience of 2,000 New Jersey farmers. His statements were couched in keen sentences that will reach the brains dulled by Republican fallacies. He began by showing that the farmers are directly affected by any other class by what is called "a protective tariff," but is really a "restrictive tariff" — the tariff that holds us back, that hems us in, that chokes and smother us. He pointed out that the farmers have never been consulted in framing the tariff schedules, "while you were feeding the world." Congress was feeding the trusts. He demonstrated that, when President W.H. Taft vetoes tariff reductions, he cripples the millions of customers of the farmers, besides increasing the prices of the commodities that farmers have to purchase.

The New York Times.

1937: Japanese Halted

SHANGHAI — Hate-maddened Chinese, charging the very lives of Japanese cannon, last night (Sept. 5) overwhelmed 60,000 Japanese soldiers and broke the Japanese line in five places. In appeared that the great Japanese offensive had not only been stopped, but had been rolled back at least 15 miles on a 25-mile front. The Chinese again reached the banks of the Whangpoo River and threatened to drive the invaders into the waters of the corpse-littered stream. So desperate is the Japanese position that a spokesman for Admiral Hara, commanding the Japanese naval forces in Chinese waters, announced

that the Japanese navy may have to

abandon its posts.

This was my one lonely

moment at Stanford.

It was my one lonely

for 24 hours." Mr. Sambo said. "In the last 10 years, most of the Oncho program workers have treated for the disease, but still, the black fly has an estimated life of 15 to 18 years and it's reasonable that the disease could be controlled if the disease were not most of the flies for a year period."

Since the black fly has an estimated life of 15 to 18 years and it's reasonable that the disease could be controlled if the disease were not most of the flies for a year period.

In a program that has cost \$1 million to date, a fleet of 100 trucks and fixed-wing aerials have flown weekly missions during the rainy season, spraying 11,000 kilometers (18,000 kilometers) of West African rivers. Larvaceans are concentrated on white water, because fly larvae need oxygen.

The fly fought back. New, resistant strains came and had to be countered with different larvaceans. Winds blew across Africa from east to west, bringing new flies into previously cleared areas. Scientists discovered that flies can travel 400 miles a day in the wind.

To stop reinvasion, the program last year was expanded, from a core area of 300 square miles (76,000 square kilometers) to a larger area of 3,000 square miles.

While scientists do not yet have total eradication, they believe the problem now is sufficiently under control to start some monitoring responsibilities with authorities.

In 90 percent of the project area, the transmission of onchocerciasis has been interrupted, a report prepared last year by the U.S. Agency for International Development. "An estimated 20 cases of blindness have been prevented in Burkina Faso alone in the past decade."

International Herald Tribune

CRITICS' CHOICE

BERLIN

Music From Exile

The 37th Berliner Festwochen is under way, expanded this year's celebrations of the 750th anniversary of the city and the 25th of the present Deutsche Oper (and the 75th of its predecessor on the same Charlottenburg site). The Deutsche Oper presents the world premiere of Wolfgang Rihm's "Oedipus" on Oct. 4, and imported operatic highlights include the Kassel Staatsoper with the world premiere of Josef Tal's "Der Turm" (Sept. 19-20), Albert Reimann's "Troades" from Hannover (Sept. 23-25), Hindemith's "Cardillac" from Munich (Oct. 6), La Scala of Milan with the Verdi Requiem and "Nabucco" under Riccardo Muti. Featured in concert and theater is the music of composers — well and not so well known — who fled Germany in the Nazi era. Besides the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan, Giulini, Bychkov, Sawa- fisch, Abbado and others, are the Philadelphia Orchestra under Muti, the Orchestre de Paris under Baranowski, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Sinopoli and the Israel Philharmonic under Mehta. The baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sings the Lieder of Beethoven, Schnberg, Strauss and Hans Eisler in several recitals.

THE HAGUE

New Hall for Music and Dance

The Hague's new 2,000-seat Musiektheater — which will be the new home for the city's Residentie Orchestra and the Netherlands Dance Theater — has its gala opening Sept. 9, in the presence of Queen Beatrix, with a concert by the Residentie Orchestra under the direction of Hans vonk. The program includes works by Ravel, Haydn and Stravinsky, as well as a work commissioned for the occasion by the Dutch composer D. Loevenie, "Oh Oor, Oh Hoor" (Oh Ear, Oh Hear).

PARIS

Barbara and Aznavour

Two of France's most popular singers are returning to the Paris stage after absences. Barbara, who has not appeared on stage in two years, opens the season at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet from Sept. 17 to Oct. 11. Charles Aznavour, last seen in Paris in 1980 at the Olympia, takes over the stage of the Palais des Congrès with his show from Sept. 29 to Nov. 8.

WASHINGTON

Lucian Freud Retrospective

A retrospective of the work of the British realist painter Lucian Freud begins an international tour at the Hirshhorn Museum (Sept. 15-Nov. 29). It then goes to Paris (Centre Pompidou, Dec. 14-Jan. 24), London and Berlin. Freud, the 65-year-old grandson of Sigmund Freud, is one of modern art's most innovative painters in the realist tradition. The exhibition, organized by the British Council, comprises 80 paintings chosen by the artist and concentrates primarily on work of the last 20 years.

Two Views of Impressionism

From Sept. 6 to Nov. 29 the National Gallery has two exhibitions devoted to artists associated with Impressionism: "Berthe Morisot — Impressionist," the first major U.S. retrospective of this pioneering member of the Impressionist group, includes 60 oil paintings and a selection of pastels, watercolors and drawings. The show is complemented by a portrait of the artist by Edouard Manet, her brother-in-law. "William Merritt Chase: Summers at Shinnecock 1891-1902" is the first in a series of three shows on American Impressionists — Childe Hassam and John Twachtman will follow. The show consists of about 25 paintings and pastels made at the artist's summer home and studio on Long Island, including some of the finest works of Chase's career.

PARMA

Toscanini and Politics

"Arturo Toscanini From 1915 to 1945: Art in the Shadow of Politics," a documentary exhibition marking the 30th anniversary of the conductor's death, is being shown until Oct. 31 in the Palazzo della Pilotta in Toscanini's native city. The exhibition recalls the conductor's intrigues with the Mussolini regime, his refusal to conduct in Bayreuth and Salzburg after the Nazis came to power, and his support for the new orchestra in Palestine that is today the Israel Philharmonic. The show was organized by Harvey Sachs, a biographer of Toscanini, and the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts in New York. The show will be seen later in New York.

DUISBURG

Ives From Indianapolis

A yearlong festival of American music, "Charles Ives and the American Music Tradition Until Today," opens in the Mentschshalle in Duisburg, with three concerts by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra on Sept. 13, 14 and 15 under its music director, John Nelson. Besides Ives' Symphony No. 3, the programs include works by William Schuman, Leonard Bernstein, Eileen Taaffe Zwilich, Lucas Foss and Samuel Barber. The festival is centered in Duisburg, but events are also scheduled in Düsseldorf, Cologne, Bonn and about 20 cities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The Indianapolis ensemble is making its first European tour, which opens Sept. 11 in Mannheim and also includes concerts in Augsburg, Regensburg and Nuremberg.

NEW YORK/LONDON

Two From Magnum

The work of Henri Cartier-Bresson and George Rogers, both founding members of the celebrated Magnum photo agency, is celebrated in forthcoming exhibitions in New York and London respectively. The show at the Museum of Modern Art (Sept. 10-Nov. 29) is the first to focus exclusively on Cartier-Bresson's early work, with 90 prints taken between 1932 and 1934, when the 24-year-old photographer had acquired a Leica. Four early paintings and a collage are included. "The World Over," at the Photographer's Gallery in London (Sept. 11-Oct. 17), is a retrospective of more than 100 prints covering Rogers' war reporting and his fascination with Africa and its people.

Daily Source for
International Investors

WEEKEND

- New Smithsonian Building
- Beaton's Royal Treasure
- Beckett's 'Happy Days'

Finding the Roots of Modern Greece

by Alan Cowell

ATHENS — Emblems of an Athens summer: On a warm, Sunday evening, in an amphitheater 1,900 years old on the site of the Acropolis, Vladimir Ashkenazy plays Schubert and Schumann. The brilliance blossoms through old stonework dusted by dusk, sliding toward indigo night, and haunted by other, impenetrable glimmerings from the past.

A little way and several centuries away, on another night, in a soccer stadium ringed with police and motorcycles, Joe Cocker offers a strident counterpoint, all sax and electronics and batteries of sound, getting by with a little help from friends who, this time, are young, enthusiastic and Greek.

Somewhere between the two, and seeming certain of neither, lies modern Greece with all its ambiguities and contradictions, recalling a heritage of antiquity long lost yet foisted onto the land by foreign visions, and evoking a present full of the borrowed totems of other foreigners' invention and creation.

The debate is one that has seized outsiders for centuries: What is "Greek-ness," or, what, if any, is the strand that ties the crass sprawl and the ill temper, the noise of modern Athens to older times perceived as a halcyon age of creation, thought and inspiration in the rose-glow of reinvention? The answer, many foreigners, and Greeks, too, say bluntly, is: None.

But that conclusion seems to offend a nation aware of a past too grand to be lived up to, born of a history that offers no easy answers and chronicled by poets like Nikos Kazantzakis who wrote of "the double-born soul of Greece."

It is a discussion that is fraught with pride too easy to offend and sensitivities that collide in the talking. In the early 19th century, in Lord Byron's time, for instance, some European travelers termed the Greeks barbarians for failing to shelter and stroke the relics of their own antiquity — a rude epithet no Greek of any period would accept.

There is, said Nikos Stavroulakis, the Cretan curator of Athens' Jewish Museum and an expert on the history of Byzantium, "ancient Greece and modern Greece and the myth that has been circulating since the 19th century that they have some kind of link.

"There's no link between classical antiquity and modern Greece except that which was provided by the Roman Empire and the Orthodox Church. Modern Greece is, however, straightforward, artistic, innovative

and done violence to by European romanticism, and made to feel self-conscious about it," he said. That, possibly, might be part of Kazantzakis's double-soul.

Ancient Greece was a string of city-states, pagan in its beliefs, prodigious in its architecture and intellectual legacy — one that has inspired European thinkers and poets for centuries. Modern Greece, since its creation in 1830, has evolved as a Western nation-state, built on the rump of an oriental empire, after centuries of Byzantine and Ottoman rule.

So what, then, endures, from classical to modern times?

"The architectural lines of ancient Greece are not to be found in the few (fortunately) imitative miniatures in Greece today, nor in the bastard Mediterranean buildings that make of Athens today a monotonous commonplace," said Kostis Kifor, who has translated much Greek poetry into English, in the introduction to his anthology, "Modern Greek Verse," published in 1982.

That history, said John Zervos, the director of the Athens Center, where foreigners learn the Greek language, left a divided legacy that endures in modern Greece. There was, he said, "the classical Greek, heroic, straightforward, artistic, innovative

and there was the Byzantine Greek, conniving, underhanded, canny."

Greece, he and others have noted, knew no Renaissance in the manner of Western Europe, because, for almost four centuries until 1830, what is now Greece was a millet of the Ottoman Empire.

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And, like many others, Kifor depicts the Orthodox Church as a kind of custodian of language and culture, a descendant perhaps of earlier times when Greek became Christianity's first language.

The tradition traced by Kifor — and disputed by others — is perhaps most evident in the modern Greek poetry he has

translated, a statement, almost, of a linguistic continuity of some kind that has survived the abrupt breaks in tradition that came, for instance, with the official banishment of pagan beliefs in A.D. 395.

Inversely, too, there is a kind of bond that links modern, Western thought with the world of ancient Greece through the impact of Greek texts and models on some of those figures who have molded Western cultural and philosophical traditions. "Luther could read Homer in the original," said Emilio Bouratinos, the Greek cultural assistant at the U.S. Embassy. "Michelangelo was inspired by Greek sculpture. Galileo was saying the same things as an ancient Greek astronomer. Greece was an inspiration for others — Shakespeare and Racine, for instance."

Yet, he said, "Today the best one can see in plays and books is a reflection of Western philosophy, Western theater, Western music. So what is particularly Greek? The bouzouki."

That, he said, produced a schizophrenia. "The Greek today is very keen on appearing Western. He considers the West to be the high point of civilization." So, he continued, "at the moment you are either Western or popular Greek. Between the bouzouki and Mozart, there is no bridge."

At the Athens Festival, held from mid-June to mid-September, the most vaunted theatrical productions are those staged in the ancient theater of Epidaurus, of the ancient Greek classics.

"The Greeks," said Zervos, "are only now beginning to have a relationship with their past." True, he said, some well-known Greek performers, such as Maria Callas, have made their names abroad, but the thrust of the modern nation was to seek inspiration from foreign sources.

"We like foreign things," Zervos said, "whether it's blue jeans or automobiles. We preserve our monuments because the foreigners are still interested."

Against all this, Joe Cocker's show, and those of other rock bands seemed a part of that hankering for the new and the foreign. Yet Cocker seemed to feel obliged to make his own obeisance to Greece's past.

Sitting in his \$2,000-a-day hotel suite looking onto the Acropolis, he said, he thought sometimes of Pythagoras and that made him, he said, "very emotional." And then he laughed and the band played on.

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The Greece that is: 'The Greek today is very keen on appearing Western,' says Emilio Bouratinos, the Greek cultural assistant at the U.S. Embassy.

The Real Pasolini: More Gadfly Than Creator

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PIER PAOLO PASOLINI, who was a symbol of postwar changes in politics and in sexual mores before his violent death in 1975, has become a period figure whose films are now taught in universities rather than banned.

A sympathetic portrait of Pasolini by Enzo Siciliano, a Milanese journalist and author — now published in English by the Bloomsbury Press of London — provides a running commentary of the zigzag history of postwar Italy against which the director rose to fame.

Born in Bologna in 1922, the son of an army officer and a doting mother, Pasolini was a precocious child, in his schooldays already writing lyric blank verse and contemplating political reforms for the betterment of his countrymen. He was not the common bookworm weakling, keeping in physical trim by participating in soccer games, swimming competitions and bicycling excursions.

He thought of himself as a philosopher and naively tried to resolve Christian and Marxist ideology. Toward the end of World War II, Pasolini joined the Communist Party. His proud spirit revolted at submitting to orders and his inborn Catholicism held him in its grip, though it failed to still his pagan yearnings. He was expelled from the party for his overt homosexuality.

He had a deep compassion for the underdog and roamed Rome's shanty towns to record what he saw in two novels relating the lot of the excluded. He drew the grim background with some stylistic flashes, but he was an outsider looking in.

Federico Fellini engaged him as an assistant and scenarist and soon Pasolini was making his first film, "Accatone," set in a shabby community on the Rome outskirts and acted by inhabitants of that wasteland.

He followed it with a similar study of the dispossessed, "Mamma Roma," with Anna Magnani. Both films met with censorship that brought him to national attention. This pleased him for he enjoyed vexing the authorities.

"I love life fiercely, desperately," he announced. "And I believe this will carry me to the end. How will it end? I don't know. I am scandalous. I am to the extent that I stretch a cord between the sacred and the profane."

He courted the sacred by producing a film on the life of Christ, "The Gospel According to Saint Matthew." It was designed to refute the bombastic Biblical spectacles from Hollywood. And many of his admirers believed that his method was unique, although long before D.W. Griffith had woven the Christ story into his epic, "Intolerance," to contrast it with the gaudy grandeur of the Babylonian court.

The premiere of his screen adaptation of "Oedipus Rex" had a mixed reception at the Venice festival in 1967. The nays were in the majority. They denounced the film as a travesty of a classic and criticized his protégé Franco Citti, who played the tragic king, for his delivery and his lack of regal presence.

I met Pasolini after he held a stormy press conference in Rome in 1967. Then in his early 40s, he was not at all the expected wild hippie. This reckless iconoclast in person was a courteous, smiling man of mild,

modest manner. He talked of Greek tragedy and his version of "The Orestes," for Vittorio Gassman; of acting and direction; of the authors who had influenced him and of the ideas that guided him.

Pasolini went on to outline a film he was preparing. It was loosely based on Tolstoy's "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," the story of a man in middle age, suddenly stricken with illness and beset by his conscience to review his life as death approaches. He had taken the theme for a modern drama and he related a few of its sequences so vividly that they seemed to live as he spoke.

Alas, the realization of his scenario did not match his brilliant description of it. The resulting film, "Teorema" ("Theorem") was a far cry from its original concept, and had coarsened into something resembling a sex-ed edition of the pre-World War I "The Servant in the House." The mysterious stranger who intrudes to bring salvation to a troubled household inspires each member of the house by bedding them in turn. Nor could the movie-parlor magic properly depict the elevation of the born-again domestic who suggested Mary Poppins on one of her flights and evoked laughter.

Again Pasolini had created a scandal, this time with the clergy in dispute as to whether "Teorema" was sacred or profane. "Pasolinian," Siciliano records, was now an adjective used by the press to indicate everything in Rome concerning the sub-proletariat, low life and homosexuality.

He was charged in one instance with an attempted armed robbery of a filling station. He had talked with an attendant, asking him about his work and life to find

material for a film script. The attendant swore that Pasolini had held a gun to his throat. The case was dismissed for lack of evidence, but it augmented his notoriety.

As permissiveness spread in the late 1960s, censorship retreated and Pasolini had a freer hand. He made the most of it. Probably his producers were responsible for his efforts to bring Boccaccio, Chaucer, "The Arabian Nights" and the Marquis de Sade to the screen.

His "Decameron" had spirit and flavor, there was pictorial beauty to his "Arabian Nights," though in exotic magic it was inferior to the exotic fantasy of Douglas Fairbanks's "The Thief of Bagdad," but "The Canterbury Tales" descended to burlesque humor and even inserted a Charlie Chaplin figure into its medieval midst. In his final film, "Salò, or the 120 Days of Sodom," he appeared intent on dramatizing sadomasochistic obsessions.

On Nov. 2, 1975, his battered body was found on a deserted field outside Rome. He had been murdered by a homosexual prostitute but, from the evidence

WEEKEND

Through Cecil Beaton's Lens: Museum Gets Royal Treasure

by Andy Grundberg

ONDON — The latest treasure to come the way of the Victoria and Albert Museum is an archive of photographs by Cecil Beaton, the fashion photographer, writer and bon vivant who died in 1980. Consisting of some 8,000 negatives and transparencies and more than 10,000 prints, the collection is as remarkable for its subject matter as for its author. Every one of the thousands of pictures portrays a member of Britain's royal family.

Beaton photographed Britain's royalty regularly from 1939 to 1970, starting with the Queen Mother and ending with Prince Andrew as a small child. His first portraits were done on assignment for *Vogue*, but they proved so flattering that the royal household soon called him for portrait sessions. He became, as the museum's director, Roy Strong, has observed, Britain's unofficial court photographer.

The photographs are the promised gift of Queen Hose, Beaton's personal secretary for more than 25 years, who received them as a bequest of the photographer. Hose and Mark Haworth-Booth, the Victoria and Albert's curator of photography, have selected more than 100 representative images for a show that will go on display in the museum's photography galleries, beginning Sept. 16.

From a glance at the tip of the iceberg-sized collection, it is clear that there are many marvelous photographs in its midst. Some are elegant compositions by themselves, but most are compelling for reasons of both history and nostalgia. To see Princess Margaret as a slim, elegant young woman of 18, or her mother as a mature prewar beauty, is enough to start one singing "Rule Britannia." One shouldn't, however, make the mistake of considering these merely as documentary images.

Beaton, a consummate stylist, knew how to make his subjects gleam. He made sure they were dressed in the height of fashion, always gave them something to do with their hands and photographed them in front of painted backdrops that suggested vast, cathedral-like spaces. Coming from the world of fashion magazines, he naturally portrayed every queen and princess in front of his lens as if she were a fashion plate. The royals liked what they saw, and they liked it when Beaton's pictures of them appeared in mass-



Queen Elizabeth at her coronation in 1953; Prince Charles holds Prince Andrew in 1960 and, below, the photographer himself.

audience magazines like Britain's *Picture Post*.

In a sense, Beaton's pictures are the harbingers of today's relentless recording of the lives of the royal family — the appetite for which seems as strong in the United States as it does in Great Britain. While bestowing an air of imperial elegance, they make their imposing subjects seem human, like ordinary mortals. This dual message — that princes and princesses are embodiments of human nobility, yet at the same time they

appear just like you or I — constitutes the essence of their public celebrity. As Strong remarks in his foreword to the show's catalogue, Beaton arrived "at a crucial moment in the history of the Crown, when the institution had been badly shaken by the abdication crisis." King Edward's marriage to Wallis Simpson made for plenty of press copy, but it did little for the status of the monarchy itself. It seems fair, then, to read Beaton's photographs as instruments in the reconstruction of the royal image — as tools in an

innocent but not insignificant public-relations gambit.

Beaton usually posed his royal subjects in formal attire and full gowns, as if they were

constantly prepared to attend a party. But he

also showed them as representatives of the

British people. For example, at the begin-

ning of the war he photographed Princess Elizabeth, a teen-ager in a mannish uniform.

The occasion was her installation as the

commander of a royal guard unit, an honor-

ary post, but the message was symbolic: The

royal family was mobilizing for the war. Not

for the first time, the monarchy functioned

as the image of the country as a whole.

It would be an understatement to say that much has changed since Beaton posed the Queen Mother sitting, parasol in hand, between two classical marble torsos. More recently, tabloids like London's *News of the World* were splashing telephone glimpses of Princess Diana in a bikini across their front pages, purported to show that she has gained weight on her vacation.

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Beckett by Shivaun O'Casey



A scene from 'Happy Days.'

by Andrew L. Yarrow

NEW YORK — It takes nerve for a shy, 16-year-old girl to tell Samuel Beckett that he "ought to be more joyful," but that is what Shivaun O'Casey said when she met the author whose dramas about life's hopelessness and meaninglessness have become classics of 20th-century theater.

Now, 32 years later, O'Casey, who has remained friends with the Irish-born writer, is making her directing debut with Beckett's "Happy Days," which opened this week for an eight-week run at the Samuel Beckett Theater on West 42d Street.

The play, which had its premiere at New York's Cherry Lane Theater in 1961, is a compassionate yet pessimistic tale about a cheerful, talkative woman named Winnie who is buried waist-deep and, later, neck-deep in a mound of sand, and her less-than-eloquent male companion, Willie, who rarely emerges from his own nearby hole.

"I didn't realize what a difficult play it is to direct," said O'Casey, the daughter of Stan O'Casey, the Irish playwright. "It's very minimal, like an abstract painting. If you put in the wrong brush stroke, it's fixed."

The tragic-comic line in Beckett is also very fine," added Mary Beth Yarrow, who is co-producing the play with O'Casey and Jim Stark. "The humor and the tragedy are there simultaneously."

"There's a great sadness in the play, but it's redeemed by Winnie's humor," said O'Casey, a soft-spoken woman whose resemblance to her father goes beyond her silver hair and blue eyes to her passionate interest in social causes. "It's a play about what middle-class morality does to people, and

about a relationship between a man and woman and what they've done to each other.

"Willie is a kind of Caliban," she said.

"He's of the earth, lecherous and lewd. Winnie's quite proper and religious and everything has to be in the right place.

"I visualize her as a lady from Foxrock," she said, referring to the middle-class Dublin

she acted in.

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studying acting and scenic design. Her father and Beckett never met, but O'Casey said that they corresponded and that she "relayed messages" to them during the years before her father's death in 1964.

"Beckett once described Sean as 'a master of burlesque' and Sean liked and admired Beckett very much," she said. "But he once wrote, 'I'm not waiting for Godot.' He felt the world could change, and Sean probably doesn't think it will."

In plays such as "The Plough and the Stars" and "Shadow of a Gunman," O'Casey's father was an outspoken champion of the poor and oppressed, whereas Beckett, the 81-year-old author of "Waiting for Godot" and "Endgame," has generally eschewed politics and avoided any discussion about the meaning of his works.

O'Casey recalled that Beckett once wrote to her: "I never give interviews, except unwillingly, having nothing to say on any subject under the sun."

But despite the differences between their styles and philosophies, O'Casey said that her father and Beckett, "as people, were both very kind and caring."

"Both lived very simply," she added, "and both had extraordinary eyes that penetrated into one."

Since leaving Devon, O'Casey has acted in and even been a hatmaker for many British stage productions. But it was only after moving to New York five years ago and taking a class with Robert Lewis, a founder of the Actors Studio, that she decided to try her hand at directing.

"I've always hankered after directing, and Robert urged me to direct," O'Casey said. The obvious choice seemed to be either a Beckett play or one by her father, such as "The Silver Tassie" or 1929 "anti-war requiem" that she said she wants to direct. The decision to produce "Happy Days" evolved out of discussions with Aileen O'Kelly, who plays the semi-bound Winnie, and Yarrow, a producer of television documentaries.

They videotaped a reading of the play last month with O'Kelly and John Leighton, who is the enigmatic Willie, and O'Casey and O'Kelly brought the tape to Paris for Beckett's review.

"Because the rhythms are very important to Sam, he asked to read with Aileen," O'Casey said. "He said to keep it down, not to make Winnie too capable a woman, but he thought it was wonderful."

Their only small conflict was over the play's sparse set, in which Beckett intended to include only one barren mound. "I have three mounds onstage," O'Casey explained, "so Sam said, 'What are the other two for?'"

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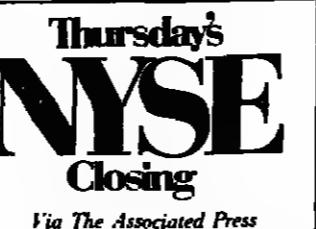
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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NCNB	22173	212	202	210	-1
AT&T	22242	455	416	426	-28
Limited	22242	145	140	142	-1
IBM	22242	143	140	142	-1
Coors	22242	145	140	142	-1
NISImi	18427	162	158	161	-1
ASIA	18427	162	158	161	-1
RJR Nab	15141	46	45	46	+1
Compe	15141	46	45	46	+1
Invista	12027	98	96	97	-1
Eka	12611	97	96	97	-1

Market Sales					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
NYSE 4 sum. volume	145,200,000				
NYSE prev. cons. close	313,482,348				
Amex prev. cons. close	12,548,000				
OTC 4 sum. volume	147,140,000				
NYSE volume up	161,300,000				
Amex volume down	9,740,000				
Amex volume down	6,380,000				
OTC volume down	14,300,000				

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Composite	181.07	178.08	179.34	-0.78
Industrials	222.87	219.37	220.63	-0.99
Trans.	182.00	179.77	179.15	-0.72
Utilities	157.90	155.75	156.31	-0.67
Finance	181.07	178.08	179.34	-0.78



Via The Associated Press

NYSE Diary

Class	Chg.
Advanced	421
Declined	443
Unchanged	411
Total Issues	2012
New Highs	2015
New Lows	21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Class	Chg.
Buy	561,787
Sales	587,747
Shy/1	2,211

*Included in the sales figures

AMEX Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	234
Declined	456
Unchanged	811
Total Issues	1215
New Highs	21
New Lows	21

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	221.81	224.22	220.94	221.00	-1.25
Trans.	211.81	214.22	210.94	211.00	-1.25
Utilities	203.87	205.57	203.25	204.85	-0.19
Finance	224.79	224.79	224.22	224.22	-1.25
SP 500	214.44	216.73	214.22	215.00	-1.25
SP 100	211.87	213.00	211.25	212.00	-1.25

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Industrials	379.50	371.10	374.40	-1.73
Trans.	361.20	354.43	357.71	-0.83
Utilities	303.87	303.23	304.45	-0.58
Finance	324.79	324.21	324.22	-1.25

NASDAQ Index

Class	Chg.	Prev.	
Composite	449.26	-0.57	452.12
Industrials	447.42	-0.59	450.71
Finance	522.50	-0.52	524.06
Utilities	321.92	-0.52	323.34
Bonds	321.19	-0.52	323.34
Treasury	321.19	-0.52	323.34

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
TexAir	162,217	20	20	20	-1
WldWld	162,217	20	20	20	-1
WldWld	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Custmix	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Delphi	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Electr g	162,217	20	20	20	-1
BakerPr	162,217	20	20	20	-1
WmB	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Alcatel	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Matriz	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Siemens	162,217	20	20	20	-1
FluorPr	162,217	20	20	20	-1
Hedder	162,217	20	20	20	-1

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.	
Han	359.56	355.37	356.30	-1.41

do we need to build the
most modern flight kitchen?

3 Thai

WALL STREET WATCH

Technicians See the
Temporary Setback

BY VARTAN G. VARTAN

NEW YORK —

The stock market's

rebound from

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continued yesterday

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Why do we need to build the world's most modern flight kitchen?



FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH

Technicians See the Slide As a Temporary Setback

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — What are the stock market's technicians saying about the Dow Jones industrial average's ragged retreat from the record 2,722.42 set on Aug. 25? For the most part, their work indicates that stock prices rose too fast — the Dow had hovered at 2,220 in late May — and were poised for a pullback of limited proportions.

Robert R. Prechter Jr., of Gainesville, Georgia, regarded by many as the market's leading technical guru, said in the Aug. 31 issue of his investment advisory letter, *The Elliott Wave Theorist*, that "the stock market is likely ending a high-level correction in the 2,600-2,640 range, with new highs due in September."

However, he added: "A break below 2,600 would make possible a drop back to the 2,300s, which is the deepest sell-off allowed at this point in the wave development."

Mr. Prechter said Wednesday that his latest assessment actually represented "good news," rather than any dire forecast. "It says that the maximum market risk is 200 to 300 points, while the upside potential is still greater than 1,000 points from here," he explained. "This is merely an interruption of a major bull market, and my long-term target still calls for a top in the Dow between 3,600 and 3,700 next year."

Those who look for more fundamental causes of market behavior say that fluctuations in the dollar and interest rates, the state of the economy and the outlook for corporate profits are producing the recent whipsaw action. Whatever the reasons, the market's favorite barometer fell 51.98 points, or 2 percent, on Tuesday, followed Wednesday by a decline of 8.93 points, to 2,602.04, after trading below 2,600 for most of the session.

Mr. Prechter's technical outlook is based on the Elliott Wave Theory, which holds that stock prices move up and down in distinct waves to complete any single bull market or bear market. The 38-year-old Yale graduate set out his long-term case for the bull market shortly after it began more than five years ago with the Dow at 776.92.

IN THE CURRENT market, Mr. Prechter said that one indicator that flashed a warning signal to him late last month was "a slowing in the market's upside momentum when the Dow got above 2,700." He was in New York Wednesday to address a conference sponsored by Monness, Crespi, Hardt & Co., a brokerage firm.

Some technical analysts, who study sentiment measures and other internal market dynamics, see no particular significance in a break in the Dow below 2,600. Edward P. Nicosia of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, shared this view. "Two months ago, with the Dow near 2,400, we went virtually to a fully invested position in our model portfolio," said the Minneapolis-based analyst.

"But when our short-term indicators recently started to turn negative," he added, "we began raising cash. For example, we track 325 micro-groups in the market and the number of new highs reached a peak last week and then started to contract. I think the market is groping for a bottom, and over the next several months it should trade between 2,500 and 2,700."

Robert S. Robbins, a technical analyst for Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta, turned cautious on Aug. 14 — one day after the Dow briefly crossed above 2,700 during trading hours. "I sensed trouble in the blue-chip feeding frenzy and, listening to market participants, there was clearly some euphoria in the air," he said. "This correction conceivably could carry the Dow to as low as 2,450, which would mean a pullback of 10 percent from its high. But this is still a super bull market."

At Kidder, Peabody & Co., Dennis E. Jarett is one technical analyst whose optimism remains unruffled. "None of our indicators are flashing danger signals," he said.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates									
	S	E	D	DM	PLN	FRF	GBP	SFR	Yen
Amsterdam	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Bremen	3,728	3,887	1,271	32,918	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (B)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (B)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (B)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (C)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (C)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (C)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (C)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (D)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (D)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (D)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (D)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (E)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (E)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (E)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (E)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (F)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (F)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (F)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (F)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (G)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (G)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (G)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (G)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (H)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (H)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (H)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (H)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (I)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (I)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (I)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (I)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (J)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (J)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (J)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (J)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (K)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (K)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (K)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (K)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (L)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (L)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (L)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (L)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (M)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (M)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (M)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (M)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Paris (N)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
Frankfurt (N)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
London (N)	3,288	3,347	1,174	32,848	3,188*	3,478*	1,387	1,425*	2,028
New York (N)</td									

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

MCI to Buy GE International Unit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — MCI Communications Corp. has agreed to buy RCA Global Communications Inc. from General Electric Co. for \$160 million.

The deal will double the size of MCI's international operation, and establishes the Washington-based company in a rapidly growing market where it is relatively unchallenged by rival American Telephone & Telegraph.

RCA Global, headquartered in Pitcairn, New Jersey, is an international telecommunications company whose principal businesses are international telex and high speed data.

MCI provides international voice and messaging services through its subsidiary, MCI International.

RCA Global became a part of GE in June of last year when GE and RCA merged.

"GE has been looking for a buyer for the company for the past several months," according to a GE spokesman, Bruce Bunc.

"It's a good little business, but it didn't fit with the rest of GE's opera-

tion," said Mr. Bunc. "We have other larger businesses where we would rather focus our efforts."

MCI, which had an estimated sales of \$3.6 billion last year, is the second largest U.S. long-distance telephone company, behind AT&T. Industry analysts estimate that more than 90 percent of its total revenue is generated from its domestic operation.

MCI suffered a loss of \$448 million last year. A sluggish economy, increased competition in a deregulated environment, and a desire to protect its profit margins contributed to the loss.

An MCI spokesman, Gary Tobin, said that the company has "more than adequate amount of cash" to cover the deal. "We have \$760 million in cash in the bank, and if need be, we have an agreement to borrow up to \$300 million from IBM," he said.

Analysis, praising the acquisition, said the deal would boost capacity on MCI's international

international tele and data business with its acquisition of Western Union International from Xerox Corp. in 1982.

"They're generating more business for their own lines," said Julius Sas of the New York invest-

ment firm of Bals Zorn Gerard Inc. "Revenues will increase with no additional expense," he said.

Fred Litwin, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild, said, "It's going to be a cash cow for MCI."

The planned acquisition marks the ongoing consolidation of the international telex business amid signs of lackluster growth in the market industry, analysts said.

In May, investor Bennett Le Bow said he was trying to merge Western Union Corp. with ITT Corp.'s World Communications Inc. to create the largest telex business in the world. One source said MCI had considered buying the ITT unit but backed down when the proposal was announced.

Mr. Sas said MCI had been in talks with GE last year for the RCA business, but that GE was then seeking \$200 million to \$220 million for the company.

MCI first entered the international tele and data business with its acquisition of Western Union International from Xerox Corp. in 1982.

"What we've been doing is buying our way into the international business," an MCI spokesman said.

(W.P. Reuters)

Simon Rebukes Business School

United Press International

ROCHESTER, New York — William E. Simon, a former U.S. treasury secretary, says the business school carrying his name gave into "blackmail" and should have told Eastman Kodak Co. to "take a walk" instead of barring a Fuji employee from enrolling.

Mr. Simon, in a sternly worded rebuke, said: "This will never happen again without it being put before the trustees for discussion."

Mr. Simon said he found "abhorrent" the university's decision to bar an employee of Kodak's chief competitor, Fuji Photo Film Co., from the Simon School of Business Administration.

The school rescinded its acceptance of the Fuji employee, Tsuneo Sakai, after Kodak officials claimed his presence would threaten the secrets of the giant Rochester photographic concern.

Morgan Grenfell Profit Falls 7.8%

Reuters

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Group PLC, the merchant banking concern, said Thursday that pretax profit slipped 7.8 percent in the first half to \$47 million (\$71.57 million) from \$51 million in the first half last year.

Analysts said the results were better than expected after last year's strong first half.

Morgan Grenfell's chief executive, John Craven, said that last year's first period was characterized by an unbalanced proportion of merger and acquisition activity.

Aside from corporate finance, the group's other major areas are overseas business, fund management and banking. "The four main parts of our business were roughly balanced in this year's first half," Mr. Craven said.

"The market estimated £38 million to £43 million," said Rod Barrett, an analyst with Hause Goveit. "We might inch up our year-end figure above our £30 million forecast." Last year, Morgan earned £82.2 million in pretax profit.

Nigel Cobey, of stockbrokers

Greenwell Montagu, said he had forecast a profit of £44 million and would revise the year's figure upward to about £100 million. "We rate the stock as a strong hold and possibly a buy," Mr. Cobey said.

Profit after tax fell 5 percent to £31.9 million from £33.6 million.

Mr. Barrett said Morgan Grenfell was a vulnerable target in the current surge of bids for merchant banks. Hill Samuel Group PLC last month failed to agree on a merger with Union Bank of Switzerland, and New Zealand's Equitcorp Holdings Ltd. recently launched a bid for Guinness Peat Group PLC.

"Morgan Grenfell's share structure is weighted toward a handful of investors," he said. For example, Robert Holmes à Court and Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneurs, hold 5.2 percent and 2 percent, and Hanson Trust PLC, the diversified industrial holding company, last month bought a 3.3 percent stake. Including holdings by Deutsche Bank AG and other shareholders, these stakes together total nearly 50 percent.

Mr. Cobey said that Mr. Holmes à Court might try to combine Morgan Grenfell with Standard Chartered PLC, in which he has a 15 percent stake, to form an international investment bank.

Mr. Craven said he believed Morgan Grenfell had overcome image problems arising from acting last year as merchant banker to Guinness PLC, which is under investigation for alleged share-trading irregularities.

SHIP: Taking Stock in Dutch History

(Continued from first finance page)

and a negotiable receipt, which they could resell.

The receipts entitled the owner to a dividend and were keenly traded in Amsterdam in the early 1600s, helping to bring about the creation of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange.

"The new share offer is no different from any other modern-day share flotation," Mr. Philipsen said. "We've drawn up a prospectus and a financial statement complete with our view of the ship's prospects as a tourist site."

However, the new shares which will be available in nominal values of 100 guilders and 5,000 guilders and sold at par, will not be traded on the bourse. Mr. Philipsen said investors would be buying the shares more for their curiosity value than for investment potential. The shares will be replicas of those issued in the early 1600s.

Although the shares will pay a

dividend, payment is unlikely to be in cash.

The dividend will take the form of free visits on board or, in the case of companies, the use of the ship for receptions and press conferences," said Jan Asjes of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, one of the project's sponsors.

By contrast, the original East India Co. paid an average 18 percent return on capital during its 193-year history. In 1642, it paid a dividend of 50 percent. Historians blame its generosity to shareholders and its failure to make large-scale capital increases, for its eventual slide into debt in the 1790s.

At its height, the company was a state within a state, which had a Dutch trading monopoly that stretched from the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Magellan. It had the power to conclude treaties with Asian powers, to build forts and to maintain armed forces.

The company's expeditions to the Far East brought back silk, tea and spices to Amsterdam, making the city a key European port and trading center.

NEW ISSUE — NEW ISSUE

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FINANCIAL LIMITED

Philips Agrees Sweetened Bid With U.S. Unit

Reuters

NEW YORK — Philips NV said Thursday that it had agreed with its subsidiary, North American Philips Corp., on a sweetened offer for the 42 percent of the subsidiary that the Dutch electronics giant doesn't yet own.

North American Philips said it intends to recommend the new offer to its shareholders, after the parent company offered one warrant to buy one Philips NV share to its earlier \$50 a share offer.

Philips' stock closed at \$1.70 (25.38) on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange on Thursday.

The board had decided that the parent company's original \$609 million tender offer should not be recommended to shareholders.

The ability of DAT machines to

Portable DAT Recorder Will Be Marketed by Sony

Reuters

TOKYO — Sony Corp., inventors of the Walkman and Discman, will sell the world's first portable digital audio tape recorder in Japan in December, a company spokesman said Thursday.

Unlike its miniature counterparts, however, the new DAT product is not likely to be an instant hit.

"It's the first step in miniaturization," he said "but I wouldn't expect it to have the same dramatic impact on the market as the Discman" portable compact disc player.

Sony's TCD-10 portable DAT recorder is the size of a thick paperback and weighs 4 pounds (1.8 kilograms). Like full-sized DATs, it can make compact disc-quality recordings on a cassette half the size of conventional tapes.

But standing in the way of mass consumer acceptance is its price of 250,000 yen (\$1,775) and global markets which have been closed by fierce opposition from the music industry, the Sony spokesman said.

It said its small size makes DAT suitable as a backup and archival device for a broad range of systems, from personal computers to more advanced computer products.

PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND/PLEIADES

La fusion des fonds communs de placement PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND avec PLEIADES par l'apport du portefeuille de PLEIADES à Pacific Horizon Investment Fund a eu lieu le 5 août 1987.

La valeur nette d'inventaire de Pacific Horizon Investment Fund était de : U.S.\$3,009,70.

La valeur nette d'inventaire de PLEIADES était de : U.S.\$2,267,80.

Les actions de PLEIADES ont reçu un recouvrement de leurs parts à Pacific Horizon Investment Fund.

Les titres d'actions sont renouvelés à partir du 20 août 1987.

Pour

PLEIADES et PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND

La Banque Dépositaire
BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
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and gold

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STYLE

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Paradeplatz, 8001 Zürich

Schlumberger

Schlumberger Limited announced the signing of a definitive agreement for the purchase by National Semiconductor of all of the Fairchild Semiconductor business of Schlumberger.

The purchase price will be paid in National Semiconductor common stock and warrants with a guaranteed cash value of approximately \$122 million.

The transaction is subject to Hart/Scott/Rodino clearance.

Fairchild Semiconductor has been reported by Schlumberger as a discontinued operation. Schlumberger expects a third quarter loss associated with this transaction of approximately \$220 million.

At its height, the company was a state within a state, which had a Dutch trading monopoly that stretched from the Cape of Good Hope to the Strait of Magellan. It had the power to conclude treaties with Asian powers, to build forts and to maintain armed forces.

The company's expeditions to the Far East brought back silk, tea and spices to Amsterdam, making the city a key European port and trading center.

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FIDELITY DISCOVERY FUND SICAV

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Dividend Notice

The shareholders are informed that a dividend of U.S.\$ 0.07 per share declared payable on or after September 29, 1987 to shareholders of record on September 3, 1987, against surrender of coupon N° 3.

Paying Agents: Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg

43, boulevard Royal

L-2955 LUXEMBOURG

Fidelity International (C.J.) Ltd.

9, Bond Street

St Helier - Jersey, Channel Islands

FINANCIAL NEWS FROM B.A.T. INDUSTRIES

BAT INDUSTRIES... RECORD FIRST HALF... PRE-TAX PROFIT +26%

SIX MONTHS RESULTS
\$1 = \$1.61 at 30.6.87 (\$1.48 at 31.12.86)

	6 months to June 1987	6 months to June 1986	Change
PRE-TAX PROFIT	£699M	£554M	+26%
EARNINGS PER SHARE	28.21p	22.27p	+27%
INTERIM DIVIDEND	6.50p	5.50p	+18%

• Record first half, strong underlying profit growth. • Financial services profit up 66 per cent — Eagle Star, Allied Dunbar, and Marshall Fields performs well. • Paper maintains good Canada Trustco all do well. • Export success in Japan adds to performance, with increased contribution from wood pulp.

B.A.T. INDUSTRIES
FINANCIAL SERVICES • RETAILING • PAPER • TOBACCO

Thursday's
AMEX
Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High Low	Close	Chg.
11 4/8 BAT	208 21 14	72	150 150	150	+ 1/2
12 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
13 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
14 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
15 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
16 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
17 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
18 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
19 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
20 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
21 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
22 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
23 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
24 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
25 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
26 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
27 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
28 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
29 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
30 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
31 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
32 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
33 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
34 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
35 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
36 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
37 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
38 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
39 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
40 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
41 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
42 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
43 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
44 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
45 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
46 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
47 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
48 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
49 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
50 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
51 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
52 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
53 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
54 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
55 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
56 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
57 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
58 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
59 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
60 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
61 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
62 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
63 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
64 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
65 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
66 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
67 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
68 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
69 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
70 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
71 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
72 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
73 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
74 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
75 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
76 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
77 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
78 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
79 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
80 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
81 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
82 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
83 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
84 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
85 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
86 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
87 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
88 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
89 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
90 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
91 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
92 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
93 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
94 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
95 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
96 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
97 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
98 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
99 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
100 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
101 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
102 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
103 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
104 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
105 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
106 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
107 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
108 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
109 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
110 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
111 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
112 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
113 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
114 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
115 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
116 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
117 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2
118 1/2 BCB	250 25 14	12	150 150	150	+ 1/2

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slips, Stays Below 1.80 DM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers
NEW YORK — The dollar lost further ground Thursday against the Deutsche mark but held steady against the yen in New York and Europe, as market participants struggled to interpret the notable absence of central bank intervention.

The moves came amid rumors, later denied, that major central banks would meet soon to lower target trading ranges for the U.S. currency.

Dealers said a rumor in New York about an emergency meeting of central banks from the Group of Five major industrialized countries the weekend partly explained the 1.7900 DM mid-afternoon low hit in Europe.

A West German finance ministry spokesman denied the G-5 rumor, and a related one that the central bank would be lowering the dollar's target range supposedly fixed by the major central bankers when they met in Paris in February to stabilize exchange rates.

In New York, the dollar closed lower at 1.7910 DM, from 1.7965 on Wednesday, at 140.95 yen, up slightly from 140.80; at 1.4815 Swiss francs after 1.4840 and at 5.9955 French francs after 6.0125. The British pound also rose to \$1.6380 from \$1.6335.

The dollar breached the 1.80 bar-

London Dollar Rates

Country	Rate	Wk.
Deutsche mark	1.7900	1.7910
French franc	5.9955	6.0125
Swiss franc	1.4815	1.4840
French franc	5.9955	6.0125

Sources: Reuters

rier in New York later on Wednesday, for the first time since mid-June.

One of the reasons for the dollar's resilience against the yen, dealers said, was the degree of determination shown by the Bank of Japan in its recent intervention to support the U.S. currency.

Dealers also noted that market participants were buying marks after selling yen.

Tension in the Gulf was hurting the yen, as the Japanese economy is heavily dependent on imported oil. But the Japanese currency was also weakened by the bond trading.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7930 DM, about 1 pfennig down from 1.8027 on Wednesday.

The dollar was barely changed at 140.90 yen from 141.00 yen on Wednesday, but eased to 1.4818 Swiss francs after 1.4832 and to 5.9985 French francs from 6.0350.

The British pound also gained against the dollar, to \$1.6385 from \$1.6365.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed lower at 1.8003 DM in Frankfurt, after 1.8080 on Wednesday, and at 6.0210 francs from 6.0510.

The dollar also closed lower in Zurich, at 1.4845 Swiss francs from 1.4890.

(UPI, Reuters)

U.S. M-1 Rises \$2.3 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$2.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$752.9 billion in the week ended Aug. 24, the Federal Reserve said Thursday. The previous week's M-1 level was revised down by \$100 million to \$750.6 billion.

In New York, the dollar closed lower at 1.7910 DM, from 1.7965 on Wednesday, at 140.95 yen, up slightly from 140.80; at 1.4815 Swiss francs after 1.4840 and at 5.9955 French francs after 6.0125.

The British pound also rose to \$1.6380 from \$1.6335.

The dollar breached the 1.80 bar-

losses incurred by a Japanese chemical company, Taiho Chemical Industries Co. Some dealers fear that other Japanese companies, facing losses, could sell their securities, thus undercutting Japanese financial markets.

Apart from the Bank of Japan intervention overnight, central banks were absent from the market, dealers said. On Wednesday, the West German and Swiss central banks had added their support to the Japanese action.

The Bank of Japan has been more impressive than the other central banks in supporting the dollar, one dealer said.

Dealers also noted that market participants were buying marks after selling yen.

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(UPI, Reuters)

Analysts Say Interest Rate Surge Puts Pressure on the Fed

Reuters

NEW YORK — A surge in long-term interest rates in response to the dollar's recent slide increases pressure on the Federal Reserve Board to take strong measures to stabilize exchange rates, economists say.

"If I were Fed chairman I would say 'enough is enough,'" said Lyle Gramley, chief economist of the Mortgage Bankers Association and a Fed board governor under the former chairman, Paul A. Volcker.

"I'm surprised they could be getting ready to pull both triggers on the shotgun," he said, "to intervene, not just in the currency markets, but to tighten monetary policy."

Mr. Gramley said there is

enough evidence of U.S. economic growth to justify tighter monetary policy to steady the dollar and quell fears of rising inflation.

Furthermore, the combination of a falling dollar and increasing bond yields increases pressure on the Fed to act, "he said. "It's symptomatic of a serious loss of confidence" in U.S. financial markets, "which the Fed cannot look upon with complacency."

He added: "It would be very helpful in terms of the steady deterioration in bond prices to have the discount rate raised a full percentage point."

The yield of the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose from just under 9 percent last week to 9.48 percent Wednesday, a 19-

month high, as the dollar broke through a major support level at 1.80 Deutsche mark and came within striking distance of another support level at 1.40 yen.

Bond prices move inversely to yields.

But it has not only been the dollar's slide since news on Aug. 14 of an unexpected widening in the June U.S. trade deficit to \$15.71 billion that has pushed bond prices to their recent lows, economists said. It has been a perception that the Fed is not taking a strong stand to defend the dollar that has damaged market psychology, they said.

"I would think the Fed's preference would be to seek stability in financial markets going into the date of the data," scheduled to be re-

leased Sept. 11, said Bill Sullivan of Dean Witter, Reynolds Inc. "But there's no concrete evidence the Fed is willing to pursue that avenue."

Many economists had expected the July U.S. trade deficit to be about equal to the June gap, at about \$15 billion.

But over the past week, some economists have revised their estimates higher, to \$16 billion to \$17 billion, a level that would spur heavy dollar selling, dealers said.

"We see the Fed willing to elevate the funds rate," Mr. Sullivan said. "We've seen token intervention," he added, "designed to make an orderly decline for the dollar, but no active resistance to the dollar's fall."

"It's the first of its kind in the country," Mr. Boulanger said.

Midland Co-Generation Venture, co-owned by Consumers Power Co. of Jackson, Michigan, the state's largest utility, and Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Michigan, has named Rodine Boulanger as president and chief executive officer. The venture, set up in January, is to spend \$600 million to convert the utility's unfinished nuclear power plant in Midland into one using natural gas that will generate 1,300 megawatts, enough for a city of 300,000 people. Most of the electricity is to be sold to Consumers Power, starting in 1990.

Other services that will be covered by the agreement are basic phone calling and credit card calling, the companies said.

He was knighted for his work in developing low-cost home computers in Britain in the 1980s.

Unemployment Falls to 8.6% in West Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

NUREMBERG — West German unemployment fell to 8.6 percent of the work force from 8.7 percent in July, the Federal Labor Office said Thursday.

The Federal Statistics Office also announced that consumer prices fell 0.1 percent in August from July, but stood at a higher annual rate of 0.8 percent, confirming provisional figures released earlier.

In July, inflation was unchanged from June, and was 0.7 percent higher on an annual basis.

The total out of work, unadjusted for seasonal factors, fell to 2.16 million in August from 2.18 million the previous month.

In August last year, unemployment stood at 2.12 million or 8.5 percent of the work force. The labor office said the number of workers on short-time fell 40,611 to 175,094, while the number of vacancies fell 2,827 to 177,423.

(Reuters, AFP)

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Chief Named at U.K. Merger Agency

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Sydney Lipworth, deputy chairman of Allied Dunbar Assurance PLC, has been appointed chairman of Britain's Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the government agency that monitors the effect of mergers on industrial competition.

Mr. Lipworth, 56, born and educated in South Africa, came to Britain in 1964 and subsequently became a British citizen. He is to succeed Sir Godfrey Le Quesne, 63, who is retiring after 12 years as chairman.

Mr. Lipworth becomes chief at a time when the agency is being criticized for moving too slowly. The New York Times reports. Typically, commission reviews take six months — a delay that such critics as the Confederation of British Industry say often leaves corporations unable to set strategy for months.

The commission may be moving to streamline its procedures. For example, the government insisted that the commission take only three months, instead of the usual six, to investigate an offer by British Airways to acquire British Caledonian Airways. The commission is comprising.

Mr. Lipworth, who has been a director of the mergers agency for six years, insists that the commission is moving to address the concerns of its critics. However, he is concerned that thoroughness not be sacrificed for speed.

"We are always conscious of changing conditions," he said. "But we are also aware of our statutory duty to carry out investigations in a certain way."

Midland Co-Generation Venture, co-owned by Consumers Power Co. of Jackson, Michigan, the state's largest utility, and Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Michigan, has named Rodine Boulanger as president and chief executive officer.

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But he had to sell his computer company, Sinclair Research to Amstrad Consumer Electronics, in April last year to help pay off debts after a slump in the market. However, he held a 55 percent stake in a research firm, Cambridge Computer, where he developed the Z88.

Sir Clive, 47, made his name in the 1970s pioneering pocket calculators and digital watches and producing a miniature black and white television.

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Celanese Ex-CEO Takes the Helm Of Small Firm

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John D. Macomber, who ran the giant Celanese Corp. for 12 years, plans to take over as chairman of Lasertechnics Inc., a small Albuquerque, New Mexico, company.

Mr. Macomber, 59, was chairman and chief executive officer of U.S. Steel Corp., which had revenue of more than \$3 billion in 1985 and was sold this year to Hoegh AG of West Germany for \$2.8 billion.

Lasertechnics had sales of \$7 million last year. It makes industrial and medical laser systems. Louis F. Biest, president and chief executive, said the company is seeking acquisition or licensing arrangements.

Mr. Biest, 42, joined the company last year after working at GCA Corp. and Xerox.

Sir Clive Returns With Mini-Minicomputer

Reuters

LONDON — Sir Clive Sinclair, the British inventor who had to sell his computer firm to a rival last year to settle large debts, has re-entered the market with what he says is the world's smallest computer.

The Z88 "lap-top," developed by Sir Clive and being manufactured

IBM, Ericsson Report Cooperation Project

Reuters

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. and Sweden's L.M. Ericsson AB said Thursday they would jointly explore ways in which IBM database and data networks management can be combined with Ericsson's telecommunications switching technology.

Other services that will be covered by the agreement are basic phone calling and credit card calling, the companies said.

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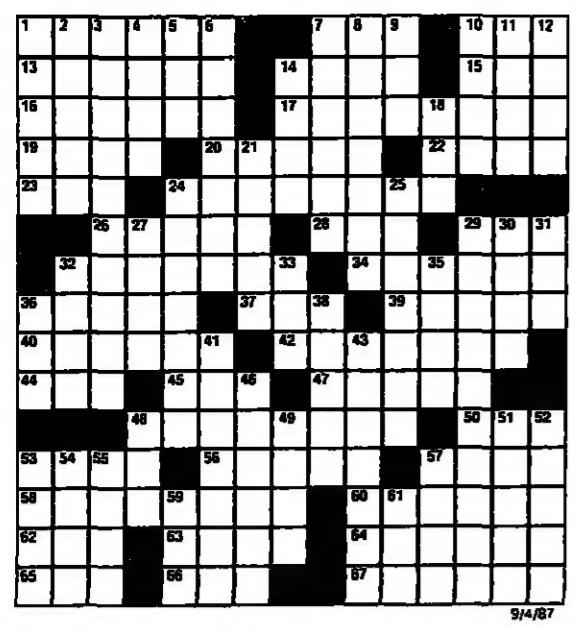
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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



ACROSS
 1 Actress Suzanne
 7 First Colony V.I.P.'s
 10 Hole-making tool
 13 Despised person
 14 Jai
 15 Pasture sound
 16 Rub off
 17 Like Jack and Jill?
 19 Contrary
 20 King of palm
 22 Johnson's
 23 Pad for Miss Piggy
 24 Treadmill runners
 26 U.S. battleship: 1898
 28 Skipper's dir.
 29 Wink
 32 Humpty Dumpty?
 34 Flashing electronic tube
 36 Actor from Vienna
 37 French possessive
 39 Rajah's wife
 40 Product of fermentation
 42 Like Simple Simon?
 44 "And sat down beside —"
 45 Bokhara, e.g.
DOWN
 1 Tiffs
 2 Planet's path
 3 King Cole?
 4 Etc. kin
 5 Got: Abbr.
 6 Hul
 7 Naval forces
 8 Like Jack Sprat?
 9 Actor Tayback
 10 Arabian V.I.P.
 11 "I" —
 12 Dance, "1935
 13 Squeeze-play executer?
 14 Key, to Rene
 © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



*YES, I GUESS YOU COULD SAY THAT
WORMS ARE AWFULLY BRAVE."

JUMBLE THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Harry Arnold and Bob Lee
 Uncramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: **14**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: JUICE MONEY SKEWER KISMET
 Answer: What there were a lot of when the comedians landed in the hospital — SICK JOKES

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 28 82 52 57 Ir. Bremen 52 56 57 Ir. Berlin 51 73 73 Ir. Madrid 52 55 55 Ir. Paris 24 74 75 75 Ir. Rome 28 82 52 57 Ir. Berlin 21 73 13 55 Ir. Seoul 29 73 54 55 Ir. Brussels 23 73 27 55 Ir. Singapore 19 73 9 48 Ir. Tokyo 25 73 27 55 Ir. Dublin 17 63 22 55 Ir. Edinburgh 10 61 12 54 Ir. Florence 24 73 13 55 Ir. Frankfurt 24 73 13 55 Ir. Genoa 24 73 13 55 Ir. Geneva 24 73 13 55 Ir. Madrid 28 82 52 57 Ir. Paris 24 73 13 55 Ir. Rome 24 73 13 55 Ir. Stockholm 25 73 13 55 Ir. Strasbourg 25 73 13 55 Ir. Venice 25 73 13 55 Ir. Warsaw 22 73 10 55 Ir. Zurich 22 73 10 55 Ir.

Africa HIGH LOW

Algiers 31 88 21 78 Ir.

Casablanca 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Caracas 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Lima 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Monrovia 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Porto Novo 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Windhoek 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Latin America HIGH LOW

Anchorage 17 68 21 55 Ir.

Bogota 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Caracas 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Chicago 15 68 21 55 Ir.

Ciudad Bolivar 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Curacao 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Delhi 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Havana 23 73 11 55 Ir.

La Plata 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Montevideo 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Porto Novo 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Quito 23 73 11 55 Ir.

San Salvador 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Santiago 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Valencia 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Weather HIGH LOW

Antakya 27 81 9 48 Ir.

Baris 21 73 10 55 Ir.

Cairo 34 93 22 73 Ir.

Damascus 34 93 22 73 Ir.

Jerusalem 30 85 18 55 Ir.

Tel Aviv 32 91 20 70 Ir.

Oceania HIGH LOW

Auckland 17 63 12 55 Ir.

Sydney 21 73 8 48 Ir.

Wellington 21 73 8 48 Ir.

Middle East HIGH LOW

Tehran 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Amman 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Beirut 23 73 11 55 Ir.

Cairo 34 93 22 73 Ir.

Damascus 34 93 22 73 Ir.

Jerusalem 30 85 18 55 Ir.

Tel Aviv 32 91 20 70 Ir.

Frankfurt HIGH LOW

AEG 336 400 300 Ir.

Allianz Vers 449 465 430 Ir.

Amts 322 350 320 Ir.

Bayer 322 350 320 Ir.

Deutsche Bank 322 350 320 Ir.

Deutsche Baus 322 350 320 Ir.

Deutsche Bef 322 350 320 Ir.

SPORTS

Candiotti's One-Hitter Isn't Enough as Tigers Defeat the Indians, 2-1

United Press International

DETROIT — Things are going well for Detroit and this badly for Cleveland: Tom Candiotti of the Indians pitches a one-hitter and loses to the Tigers.

Matt Nokes broke up Candiotti's bid for a no-hitter with two out in the eighth inning and the host Tigers stayed

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

stop the American League East with a 2-1 victory over the Indians, winners of baseball's worst record this season.

"That just goes with the kind of year I've been having," Candiotti said. "And when I get a lot of runs, I give up a lot."

Candiotti was trailing 1-0 heading into the eighth because of an unearned run in the fifth. He struck out seven and walked seven in his second one-hitter in just over a month.

"Candiotti pitched his heart out," Cleveland's manager, Doc Edwards, said. "He did a great job. He was as good as you have to be to win."

Jack Morris was a little better. The Tigers' ace permitted just five hits and had a shutout until surrendering a solo homer to Brett Butler to open the ninth. Morris fanned 10 and walked seven in his second one-hitter in just over a month.

Torrell Evans walked leading off the eighth and pinch-runner Jim Walewander took third on a passed ball by Chris Bando. Nokes singled home Walewander on a 3-1 pitch to put Detroit ahead, 2-1.

Blue Jays 7, Angels 6: In Toronto, George Bell ripped his league-leading 42nd homer, a two-run shot in the eighth to lift the Blue Jays past California. The homer snapped a 5-5 tie and increased Bell's league-leading RBI total to 115. David Wells picked up his first major-league victory.

Yankees 3, Athletics 2: In New York, pinch-hitter Jerry Royster

singled home Don Mattingly from third in the 10th to down Oakland. Mattingly struck out against Rick Honeycutt to open the 10th but reached first on a passed ball by catcher Mickey Tettleton.

Mariners 8, Orioles 6: In Baltimore, Mickey Brantley drove in three runs with a pair of doubles as Seattle defeated the Orioles. Mark Langston gave up four runs on five hits in the first but settled down to earn the victory.

Twins 5, Red Sox 4: In Minneapolis, Randy Bush drove in two runs with a home run and a sacrifice fly to help Minnesota defeat Boston and remain atop the AL West. Les Straker got the victory with relief help from Juan Berenguer and Jeff Reardon, who notched his 26th save.

Brewers 3, Royals 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Bill Schroeder ripped a three-run homer in the first and Bill Wegman and two relievers combined on a three-hitter to pace Milwaukee.

Astros 10, Cubs 1: In the National League, in Houston, Kevin Bass became the first NL player to homer from both sides of the plate in one game twice in a season. He went 4 for 4 with four runs scored and three RBI in the Astros' 10-1 rout of Chicago.

Expos 7, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Herm Wellingham cracked a three-run homer to highlight a four-run seventh that powered Montreal past the Giants. Pasqual Perez earned his first victory in two years.

Pirates 2, Braves 0: In Pittsburgh, Mike LaValliere's two-run double in the seventh inning snapped a scoreless deadlock and Atlanta. Bob Walk and Jim Gott combined on a five-hitter. Walk left the game after he strained



Tom Candiotti/The Associated Press

Reggie Jackson waving to a cheering crowd at the Oakland-New York game on Wednesday night, probably his last appearance in Yankee Stadium. Jackson, who is nursing a pulled left hamstring, did not play in the game but delivered the Athletics' lineup card before the game as the organist played "Thanks for the Memories." Jackson, who was a Yankee 1977-81, has not formally announced his retirement but has indicated that this will be his last season.

his right hamstring in the seventh.

Reds 3, Cardinals 1: In St. Louis, Missouri, Bo Diaz ripped a two-run homer in the eighth to snap a tie and lift Cincinnati. Frank Williams and John Franco, who earned his 25th save, combined to hold St. Louis hitless over the final three innings.

Mets 4, Padres 3: In San Diego, Keith Hernandez and Howard Johnson each hit two-run homers.

helping New York move within 3½ games of first place in the NL East. Dwight Gooden yielded 10 hits, struck out four and walked two in his fifth complete game.

Phillies 6, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Keith Hughes and Von Hayes drove in two runs, helping Philadelphia hand the Dodgers their seventh straight loss. The crowd of 19,958 was Los Angeles' smallest since Sept. 30, 1981.

Giants 1, Cardinals 0: In St. Louis, Missouri, Bo Diaz ripped a two-run

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OBSERVER

Potomac Peace Panic

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Washington is in the grip of a peace scare. President Reagan no longer says "evil empire." It has been months since he talked about making Marxist Nicaragua say "uncle." Is it any wonder the city is tense?

It has not suffered the ravages of peace since 1941. One yuppie told this column, "I've heard the Bible says there might be peace and rumors of peace, but I didn't find it corroborated in the works of Ayn Rand, so naturally I didn't worry much about it."

Always keen to be where the action is, this column made a hurried trip to Washington and stood on a terrace high in Georgetown overlooking the glittering lights of the rich and famous cold-war capital.

This column's host peered out over the majestic scene and spoke words fraught with weightiness or, as they call it down there and on college campuses, meaningfulness. This column did not hear those words since (1) being a column, it had no ears; (2) when the words were uttered, a plane descending toward National Airport was passing eight feet overhead.

"All right, I'll say it again," said the host. The next incoming airplane being 45 seconds away over Chevy Chase, he said, "The lights are going on again all over Georgetown; we shall not see them doused again in our time."

This was arrant nonsense, of course, and the host knew it, but as he had often said to me in the past when I chided him for talking foolishness, "I talk foolishness only because it seems to be what columns enjoy hearing. You must also admit that it is a foolishness fraught with meaningfulness."

With considerable shamefulness, this column had to concede that the meaningfulness of his foolishness did, in fact, lead this column a weightiness that was not without valuable.

"If you will allow me," said the host, "what you are trying to say is that my foolishness is justified by its fraughtness."

These Washington birds can throw jawbreakers and mind-senders at you all night.

This column is not so easily led off the scent. It had come to inves-

tigate the peace scare. Upon seeing that this column intended to press its questions fearlessly, the host, a rich and famous conservative, not to mention a certified paranoid, sat in a sound-proof room and gave this column the full story.

Yes, it was true that the president had gone so soft on peace. The evidence? He handed me a Top Secret telegram sent from the White House to the Kremlin. It proposed a summit meeting at which the two of them — the president and the sinister Soviet master, Gorbachev — would make a joint TV appearance singing "Ain't Gonna Practice War No More."

Yes, reader, the peace threat is that acute. How are you going to feel when the president orders you to turn in your sword so he and Gorbachev can beat it into a plowshare? He can probably get away with that too. And do you know why? Because American sword collectors and aficionados of sword sports had failed to form a National Sword Association to lobby for the citizen's right to bear swords.

This column's Washington host pointed out that it was silly to beat America's swords into plowshares. For one thing, he said, "Swords don't kill people, people kill people." For another, the incessant American agricultural surpluses are demonstrable proof that we already have more plowshares than we know what to do with.

How then explain the president's turning into a bleeding-heart left-wing, anti-war wacko who was willing to let Nicaragua's Ortega get away with refusing to say "no" much less "uncle"?

The host winked and said, "Cherchez la Première Dame."

"Are you telling me to search the First Lady?"

"I'm telling you the First Lady is the explanation," he said. "She's softened Ron up until he's become ripe and easy picking for the minions of the evil empire."

You mean the First Lady is . . .

This column, being an old-fashioned New Deal gentleman, dared not speak the words. Its host a new-fashioned conservative, was not so delicate.

"Exactly," he said. "Nancy is a Soviet mole."

Fresh out of Ohio Wesleyan

By Barbara Garmanekian
For The Times

WASHINGTON — To this day, Mary King never leaves the house without her toothbrush. It is a peculiarity that lingers as a result of the four years she spent working in the South as a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee during the civil rights movement in the early 1960s. "We always had toothbrushes in our pockets," she recalled. "I still carry one, not because I think I am going to be jolted, but just out of habit."

King went on to become an adviser to President Jimmy Carter on health and women's issues, and was appointed by him as Deputy director of Action, the federal agency that oversees the Peace Corps and VISTA. She has written "Freedom Song: A Personal Story of the 1960s Civil Rights Movement," just published by William Morrow.

In a foreword to the book, which is dedicated to 12 people who lost their lives working for the civil rights movement, Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta writes: "So little is known, and even less is understood, about the complexity of forces that changed the American Southland in the 1960s. America needs to know about the Amzie Moore, Ella Baker, Casey Hayden, Bob Zellner, Annelle Ponders and many others, as well as the Martin Luther Kings."

The thing that confounds and confuses me," King said recently at her home in Washington, "is how much has already been forgotten. Americans have forgotten how people put their lives on the line."

She said that during the Mississippi Summer Project of 1964, 30 people were beaten, 1,000 were arrested, 35 churches were burned, 30 homes bombed and three of her fellow workers — James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner — were murdered. The project was pivotal in the civil rights movement, and out of it grew the Freedom Democratic Party, which sought political representation for blacks.

She had her toothbrush with her one December day in Atlanta when she was arrested for participating in a sit-in at a segregated



Paul A. Souder/The New York Times

"Some of us came out stronger," says Mary King.

University, King came to "the movement" in the summer of 1962 as what she described as an unspiritualized, idealistic minister's daughter. She was one of five whites on a staff of 41, most of them young and students, who were paid \$10 a week to work in rural areas and \$20 a week to work in the Atlanta office.

While other civil rights groups worked through the courts and the churches, SNCC worked in the rural areas of the South using the tactics of direct action — sit-ins, picketing and an extensive voter registration campaign.

They were the shock troops of the Freedom Riders.

"It was the pure manifestation of democracy that I have ever encountered. A group of young people who were intense, who cared passionately but who came without ideology and without foreordained conclusions. We believed that determination and working together would produce change. There was a certain amount of naïveté in all this, but my naïveté gave me strength and power because I didn't know how awesome the odds were."

"I had no idea of the psychological abyss into which Dennis had fallen," she said. "He is an example of someone who was

crushed by the fierceness and the brutality. He suffered a concussion in the bombing of Freedom House in McComb, Mississippi, and although psychiatrists who are familiar with the case are not in agreement, it seems to me he was one of the spirits that was destroyed by the suffering."

She attributes SNCC's image as a radical group to the fact that it was posing hard, difficult questions. It grappled with the question of non-violence; it raised questions of reform vs. revolution, of the relationship between men and women, of the nature of leadership.

She added that it was "fierce's egalitarian" open to women even though black men generally spoke for the organization. The roots of the women's movement, she asserted, are to be found in the civil rights struggle.

In 1964 she and a colleague, Casey Hayden, wrote about the issue of self-determination for women in SNCC. A year later they wrote and sent to 40 activist women a second manifesto, "A Kind of Memo of Casey Hayden and Mary King to a Number of Other Women in the Peace and Freedom Movements."

She said that in the years since then, "It has been pretty well established that that manifesto served as a catalyst for a lot of the consciousness-raising groups that began meeting around the country."

King, who lives in Washington with her husband, Peter G. Bourne, a psychiatrist and an author, is executive director of the U.S.-Iran Business Forum, an organization of 43 American corporations with business interests in Iran. She said her work in international trade is an effort to open up markets for American products and technology in the Third World.

"People often ask me if I believe any progress has really been made in civil rights. I tell them that it may have taken 23 years, but a black lawyer, Mike Espy, was elected last fall to Congress from a majority black county in the Mississippi delta. Back in 1964 those black counties didn't have a single black registered voter."

PEOPLE

A Gala Sans Domingo

Plácido Domingo will not appear at a gala musical performance to precede a papal Mass in Los Angeles later this month because the singer has rehearsal obligations elsewhere, his spokesman said. Domingo could not be released from a Sept. 13 rehearsal for a performance at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, the operatic star's secretary-manager, said. However, the musical event's producer said he thinks Domingo will be among the listeners. "We had been telling his people that for months, that the pope's security people wouldn't allow him to be that exposed for so long," said Tom McCoy, producer of "Celebration of Joy" scheduled for the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum. "Apparently, communication is so bad that only recently did Domingo realize the pope wouldn't be listening." Metropolitan Opera officials confirmed the Spanish tenor is scheduled to sing the title role in Verdi's opera "Otello" on Sept. 21. Domingo's presence at a rehearsal Sept. 15 was strongly urged, but was not essential, they said.

The St. Paul Chamber Orchestra says it has made the "revolutionary" decision to appoint three conductors to fill the position of music director vacated last spring by the violinist Pinhas Zukerman. The Minnesota orchestra named Christopher Hogwood, a British conductor, harpsichordist and scholar, as its new director of music, effective in September 1988. Hugh Wolff, music director of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, will become principal conductor, and John Adams, former composer in residence with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, will be "creative chair" for a year in what was described as a rotating position.

John B. Connally told a U.S. federal bankruptcy court he has more than \$93.3 million in liabilities and only \$13 million in assets, including about 4,000 one-dollar bills he signed as U.S. Treasury secretary. The 70-year-old former Texas governor sought protection July 31 under Chapter 11 of the bankruptcy laws, seeking to reorganize his debts. Connally's liabilities included \$9.3 million owed secured creditors and nearly \$84 million owed

unsecured creditors, most of them banks or other financial institutions. Connally, governor from 1963 to 1969, served as U.S. Navy secretary under President John F. Kennedy and as Treasury secretary under President Richard M. Nixon.

In 1980, he unsuccessfully sought the Republican Party's nomination for president. Connally has blamed his financial misfortunes on the downturn in the Texas economy, which was compounded by the collapse of oil prices in 1983.

John Whitney Payson says he fears that new tax rules and the rising art market mean many U.S.-owned art treasures will be sold to foreigners. "I'm afraid we're going to begin losing a large part of our heritage because of this law," he said. So why is he selling Vincent van Gogh's "Irises," which his family has owned for 40 years, in a Sotheby's auction in New York Nov. 11? The cost of insuring the painting for travel and exhibition had become "lethal," he said. The painting was acquired in 1947 by Payson's mother, Joan Whitney Payson, a philanthropist, art collector and owner of the New York Mets baseball team. Payson said the proceeds from the sale would be used to create a family foundation, a general endowment for Wearbrook College in Maine, and a charitable arts foundation that would focus on Maine's "maritime heritage." Earlier this year, the Dutch painter's "Sunflowers" became the most expensive auctioned picture when a Japanese insurance company paid \$39.8 million for it and another van Gogh, "The Bridge at Trinquetaille," was sold to a European collector for \$20.2 million.

Meryl Streep will star in a film on turn-of-the-century life in Siberia to be made next year, a Soviet newspaper reported. Svetlana Russaya said the film would be shot on the shores of Lake Baikal by Nikita Mikhalkov, the Soviet director whose "Oci Cimole" gained the best actor prize for the Italian film star Marcello Mastroianni at the Cannes film festival last May. Officials at Mikhalkov's studio, Moscow Film, said a title had not yet been chosen for the film, which would be based on a story by the Soviet writer Viktor Astafyev.

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INTERNATIONAL
REAL ESTATE
MARKETPLACE**
Appears on
page 8

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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• Thank you! SAINT MICHAEL, I thank you to be you.

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